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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 412.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

[ONE PENNY.]

OPENING OF FINSBURY PARK.

THE new park which has been laid out on the northern suburbs of London, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the Finsbury district in particular, and of all-comers in general, was formally opened on Saturday afternoon. The opening ceremony was under the auspices of the Metropolitan Board of Works, under whose auspices also the formation of this new "lung" of the metropolis has been carried out. The weather was propitious, and a considerable concourse of spectators turned out to view the park and the proceedings—the combined effects of park, proceedings, and spectators, enhanced by the fine weather and the pleasant scenery of the neighbourhood, going to make up quite a picturesque, animated, and enjoyable sight.

The site of the new park is that of the ancient estate of "the prebendal manor of Brown's Wood, in the parish of Haringay, otherwise Hornsey." Otherwise, it is the site of the old recreation ground, known, among other names, as Hornsey Wood, of which Dr. Hughson has given some particulars in his "Circuit of London" 60 years ago. It is a gently rising eminence between the now well-populated region of "Merry Islington" on the south, and the rural vale of Wood Green on the north, having at some little distance to the westward the more marked elevation of Highgate, and to the eastward the lower grounds of Stoke Newington.

On the south side the park is skirted by the well-known thoroughfare, the Seven Sisters'-road, and on the east by the favourite drive known as the Green-lanes. Private lands under crop adjoin the park on the north, while the Great Northern Railway, and the London, Edgware, and Highgate Railway pass close to it on the west side. From the Seven Sisters'-road, the Green-lanes, and elsewhere, there are entrances at convenient points, some of them rather handsome, and one at least (at the Manor House Tavern), having a keeper's lodge, lavatories, and other conveniences attached. The enclosures are neat and substantial; and the park itself, which comprises an area of 120 acres, is tastefully laid out in shrubberies and flower parterres, with gracefully curving drives and winding walks. In its easy slope towards Islington the park presents what farmers would call "a good southerly exposure," which, apart from other obvious advantages, is of no small importance to the healthy growth of the trees, shrubs, and more tender flowers, upon which the charms of the park will so much depend. Near the summit of the ridge, beside where the ancient manor house stood, a small artificial lake has been formed, with an islet in the centre, on which an artificial ruin has been erected, and the scene is to be enlivened by the introduction of aquatic birds.

Finsbury-park has been in prospect now in some shape or other for a period of more than 10 years, and the statute authoris-

ing the Metropolitan Board to open the park is dated the 17th of August, 1857, its compulsory powers being continued in the statute of 1862. The contracts for laying out the park were entered into in 1866. Into the points of controversy connected with the formation of this park it is not necessary nor desirable to enter here. It may be mentioned, however, that, according to a statement given by Mr. George Vulliamy, superintending architect, the expenditure for the park up to 30th June last has been £97,275 odd, from which is deducted a sum of £2,577, on account of moneys received for old houses, materials, interest on balances, and rents. Of this expenditure £54,847 was for property and compensations, £26,814 for works, £11,252 for professional and office and other charges during 11 years, £2,384 for trees, shrubs, planting, and so forth, £975 for parliamentary expenses, £351 for wages for supervision of works, and £649 for incidental expenses. The cost of freehold land was about £472 per acre. The funds were originally raised by a loan in 1864 of £50,000 at 4½ per cent. for 30 years, and there was borrowed last year a sum of £43,000 on debenture.

The result is a very handsome park, and when the plants have had time to develop themselves it must prove a very charming one. Rows of new houses are rapidly rising up in the neighbourhood, and there is every prospect that the park, now somewhat in advance of the progress of the metropolis



COMMENCEMENT OF GEESE SHOOTING.—AUGUST 12TH.—(SEE PAGE 1870.)

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northwards, will ere long be left considerably behind. As matters now stand, the view from the park northwards is all open country. The prospect from the elevated point already referred to, as the site of the old manor-house, takes in a considerable range of London in addition to the range of open country northward, and it was here where the ceremony took place of formally opening the park.

The proceedings commenced with a procession, consisting of the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a number of vestrymen, two companies of local volunteers with bands, also a boy's band, with a number of boys and girls from the local schools. Sir John Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board, was accompanied by Sir William Tite, Mr. Sheriff Cotton, and other gentlemen. The procession formed about three o'clock inside the park, near to the lodge opposite the Manor House Tavern, in presence of a goodly number of spectators, a fair proportion of whom consisted of ladies. With bands playing, the procession proceeded to make the circuit of the park, which was accomplished in less than an hour, and afterwards halted at the site of the old manor house, where as already indicated, the ceremony of opening the park was performed. At the commencement of the inaugural ceremony an amusing incident occurred. Sir John Thwaites and several of the gentlemen who accompanied him had taken their stand on some park chairs, arranged on a rather temporary platform—a number of rough planks, supported on drainage tiles set on end—and Sir John was about to pronounce the formal words of opening, when suddenly the supports gave way, and the platform came down. Fortunately, it had not far to fall, and the half prostrate supports still kept it some distance from the ground. The incident occasioned at first no small alarm, until it was ascertained that nobody had sustained any hurt, and then it became the subject of a good deal of merriment on the part of the spectators. Sir John Thwaites and his companions on the chairs—where they immediately resumed their stand—joining heartily in the fun.

Sir John Thwaites then said—Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my pleasing duty, in the name of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to declare this park open to the public in perpetuity. (Cheers and cries of "How much of it?" to which, amid renewed cheers, some voices replied, "The whole of it.")

The bands then played the National Anthem, and the firing of a salute of 21 maroons was the signal for the whole of the approaches to the park to be thrown open to the public, a good many persons availing themselves of the opportunity to join the assembly at the spot where the ceremony had just been performed. The Metropolitan Board, meanwhile, had to submit to some "chaffing," about the 20 acres which had been reserved of the land which was purchased under the bill, and about which so much has been said in and out of Parliament.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Queen walked in the grounds on Saturday morning with the Princess Christian. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

The Queen held a Council at one o'clock, at which were present—the Earl de Grey and Ripon (President of the Council), the Duke of Argyll (Secretary of State for India), the Earl of Kimberley (Lord Privy Seal), and Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain). Viscount Monck, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton were introduced and sworn in members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. The Earl de Grey and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of Her Majesty. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. After the Council, Mr. William Wright, of Gigglesborne Hall (chairman of the directors of the Dock Company at Hull) was introduced to Her Majesty's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Argyll was present as Secretary of State, in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance as Equerry in Waiting.

In the afternoon the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady in Waiting. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting.

Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Arthur attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart and Colonel Elphinstone, honoured Lord and Lady Henry Scott with a visit at Beaulieu Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Sunday Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham. The Rev. George Prothero, assisted by the Rev. R. Duckworth, officiated and administered the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

The Queen walked in the grounds on Monday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Arthur. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll left Osborne.

The Queen drove out on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Arthur. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting; and Her Majesty walked in the grounds on Tuesday morning with Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold honoured the Dowager Viscountess Gort with their presence at an amateur concert at East Cowes Castle on Monday afternoon, in aid of the building fund of St. James's Church, East Cowes. Princess Christian was attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay and Colonel G. A. Maude, C. B., arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Colonel H. Ponsonby also arrived.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

A correspondent, under the date of "Wildbad, August 4," says:—

"The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their young family, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Sir W. Knollys and Major Grey, arrived here last evening between seven and eight o'clock from Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, where they have been staying since Thursday last with the Prince and

Princess Louis of Hesse. To avoid the necessity of submitting to any state reception, their royal highnesses are travelling under the names of Lord and Lady Renfrew. Mr. Paget, who superintends the princess's cure, arrived at Wildbad on Monday, and has his quarters at Klucupp's Hotel. He has already made the necessary arrangements for the princess to commence her course of baths, which she will do in one of the baths called the 'baths des princes,' of which there are three large ones and two smaller, the temperature of the water in them varying from 26 to 28 deg. Reaumur. The royal visitors were received on their arrival at the hotel by the Rev. W. Ludlow, the English chaplain, to whose energy Wildbad owes the very pretty English church which was opened about two years since."

Friday, last week, being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Alber, Duke of Edinburgh, the royal standards were hoisted at the Government offices, &c. His royal highness was born on the 6th of August, 1844, and consequently completed his twenty-fifth year on Friday.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(From the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

The London season is now fairly over. The spacious drawing-rooms are deserted, and the rich furniture is once more draped in its sombre holland, and must look cheerless enough to ladies who are unfortunate enough to be confined at home. But though the gaiety closes in London and other great centres of civilisation at this time of year, it is not really extinguished—only transferred. All the English sea-side resorts are filling rapidly, while on the Continent the many charming watering-places have been thronged with visitors for weeks past. Having already given special directions for travelling and seaside costumes, however, we may now turn to the more general details of La Mode.

In Paris Fashions, so far as aught approaching novelty in the way of robes is concerned, seems to have arrived at a positive deadlock. "Paniers" are still "de rigueur" and a few more flounces and bows have been added to the jupes, and this is about all. The late eighteenth-century costumes have been utterly used up, and there are indications, a daily contemporary states, of Paris modistes going back some few years earlier for what is styled their "creations"—to those loose flowing garments in which Watteau robed, not his shepherdesses, but his "grandes dames" who take part in his *fêtes champêtres* and *assemblées galantes*. One little novelty of the hour, due of course to the heat of the weather, is the low, square-cut, or heart or crescent-shaped sleeveless bodice for toilettes de promenade, which, worn with a black lace or net chemisette with long tight-fitting sleeves, naturally shows off a graceful arm and well-shaped bust to perfection.

Bonnets are, of course, worn on occasions of ceremony; still, almost all ladies who do not admit themselves to be no longer young appear in hats both on the Boulevards and in the Bois. The novelty in this way that is just now coming into vogue is a tall, Spanish-shaped hat, tapering towards the crown, and with a moderately wide arched brim, turned up slightly at the sides. It is to M. Sardou's drama of "Patrie" that we are indebted for the introduction of this stylish headgear, with its large black or coloured velvet rosette secured in the centre by a jet ornament or jewelled buckle, and its swooping ostrich plume and occasional bouquet of roses resting on the gauze scarf veil which, after encircling the hat, and being entwined in and out the chignon, is allowed to float languidly behind. These hats are usually in straw bound with velvet, or in velvet of particular shades. A rather pretty light blue one, with rosette and feather of the same tint, has a plain white gauze veil twisted round it, and falling behind almost level with the centre of the robe. Others of these Spanish hats are of black straw bound and trimmed with cerise, or of brown straw, trimmed with feather and rosette of a pale gold colour.

A style of hat that is just now very generally worn is of white straw, oval in shape, and with a diminutive crown, and has the entire sides and front of the brim covered with tiny moss rosebuds as thickly as they can be placed. Other hats are trimmed with lace and ribbon, coques or bows, and a large bouquet of flowers, with a pyramidal background of green leaves or sprigs of mignonette, &c., placed almost at the top of the crown. Occasionally a feather is superadded, or else a few buds and leaves will trail beside the two floating ends of black lace that flap against the chignon. Others, which have the brims turned up slightly at the sides and very much behind, so as not to encroach on the chignon, are bound and lined with rose colour, blue, or black satin, and trimmed with bows, feathers, and flowers indiscriminately. Some with rather tall crowns are trimmed with puffs of crape, having flower buds arranged in all the hollows, or with coques of blue ribbon, on which tiny maiden-blush rosebuds lie at regular distances. Then there is a chapeau in rich straw, trimmed with variegated pinks, which had a bouquet of flowers beneath the chignon, and a chapeau Henri II., trimmed with bows of black and amaranth-colour ribbon, the effect of which was very charming. In addition there are chapeaux ronds in apricot-colour crape, trimmed with satin ribbon of the same shade and a single deep scarlet poppy, surrounded by clusters of small, dark purple berries. With most of these hats the long scarf veil, in coloured gauze, is commonly worn, in addition to which there is frequently a fall of lace or gauze reaching to the upper lip, and fitting close to the face.

Bonnets of black lace and tulle are trimmed with demi-wreaths or tufts of handsome flowers immediately in front or on either side of the chapeau, according to the fancy of the wearer, with occasionally a few buds and leaves trailing down at random. These wreaths are usually composed of strawberry blossoms and fruit, scarlet geraniums, heliotropes, bluebells, convolvuli, laburnum blossoms, or different kinds of heaths and berries. The larger flowers are for the most part roses and poppies, but now and then we have some elegant exotic variety. The necklace strings will be either of lace or embroidered tulle. Chapeaux of puffed white silk tulle are trimmed with clusters of hollyhocks and bunches of acacia blossoms, and those of coloured tulle are ornamented with high plaited frontons, the necklace strings being usually plaited to correspond. With the chapeau proper the scarf veil is never worn, and even lace lappets or any other kind of fall are oftener dispensed with than adopted.

For robes, unbleached materials—cambric, taffetas, and

toiles d'Inde—having the Empress's patronage to recommend them, appear to be very much in favour.

Flowers are still the favourite ornament of the coiffure. More hair than ever appears to be worn in frisettes, ringlets, plaits, bandeaux, and Alexandra curls, of which latter as many as four are frequently to be seen, falling over more or less rounded shoulders of alabaster, or some ruddier tint.

Shoes with the customary high heels, and with large rosettes of brilliant-coloured ribbon, with or without ornamental buckles, are very generally worn. Bottines à barrettes—that is, half boots, open wide from the instep upwards, the intervening space being traversed by barr arranged either zigzag or crosswise fashion, as to show the delicately-tinted silk stockings beneath—promise, however, to be the mode at the bains de mer this season. Bottines, too, of fine grey check, with narrow scarlet binding, and closed with white buttons, are largely in favour for light costumes.

Parasols, which are invariably of the most delicate tints, are frequently either flounced or fringed at the edges, and lined inside with rose colour, in which latter case they are usually bordered with a binding of the same shade. White silk parasols, covered with black lace, contend, however, for pre-eminence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 9.

In consequence of a fresh Carlist conspiracy being discovered in Madrid, numerous persons have been arrested, among whom are 17 gendarmes.

At Burgos 30 persons and several canons of the Church have also been taken into custody.

Balenzague, the leader of the Carlist band in Leon, has been shot by order of the sergeant who arrested him.

MADRID, August 10.

The Captain-General of Barcelona has informed the Government that a band of Carlists has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Vich, but that active measures have been taken for the pursuit of the insurgents.

BIRTH OF A GERMAN PRINCESS.

LUDWIGSLAUST, August 10.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin gave birth to a princess this morning.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, August 6, Evening.

A riot took place last night at Mobile between Radical negroes and whites belonging to the Democratic party; five negroes were killed, and large numbers on both sides wounded. The election returns from Alabama are still incomplete.

Five hundred Danish Mormons have arrived at Salt Lake. Meetings in several Fenian circles have been held recently, giving rise to rumours of another invasion of Canada being organised, thereby creating some excitement in the towns on the St. Lawrence.

Reports of the crops in Western Canada are favourable beyond precedent.

The *New York Herald* declares that the people of the United States are almost unanimous in favour of the recognition of Cuban independence, and of a vigorous enforcement of the rights of American citizens abroad, adding that Congress dare not oppose the popular feeling on these points.

NEW YORK, August 9, Evening.

It is reported that 50,000 coolie labourers have been actually contracted for by planters in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Advices from Mexico state that 10,000 Indians in the Chiapas State have revolted against the Government of Juarez.

NEW YORK, August 9.

Numerous American journals express satisfaction at the refusal of the British Government to recognise the Fenian Haggerty as the United States Consul in Glasgow. The *New York Herald* denounces his appointment as a mark of ignorance and a wanton insult to Great Britain.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The Mexican member of the joint commission for the settlement of pending claims declares that the claims of Mexico will exceed those of the United States.

A meeting has been called at Quebec to adopt measures to check the emigration of French Canadians to the United States.

THE CAPE MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, Friday.

Heavy gales were experienced at the Cape. The ship Eastern Empire, from Rangoon, with rice for Falmouth, foundered off Struys (?) Point, June 28; the crew were saved. The Western Province, a Cape schooner, was totally wrecked at Port Beaufort; crew saved.

Attendant upon the gales heavy rains set in at the Cape on June 19, and continued almost without intermission till the 30th, doing great injuries to buildings in the towns, and washing away farm produce in the country, and also causing a serious accident to a train on the Wellington Railway. Several persons were injured, one of whom has since died.

INCAUTIOUS BOATING.—The boating season is already producing its crop of fatalities from incautious sailing. In addition to a deplorable accident at Weymouth, another casualty has occurred in the neighbourhood of Dover. Four men left the beach at East Cliff in a small sailing boat, and in the evening set out on the return voyage from Deal. The breeze freshened to such a degree that the fullness of sail caused the boat to lie over. Two of the men insisted on the sail being reduced, or they would be landed. They were placed on shore, and the other two went out again. Soon afterwards the boat filled and sank, and one only of the men was picked up by a French boat. A fatality has also occurred to a boating party on the Thames. About half-past ten o'clock a company of young persons left Rotherhithe in a small boat to proceed to Battersea. When a short distance from Vauxhall bridge the boat, from some unknown cause, capsized, and all were immersed in the water. All were rescued but William Flint, aged seventeen, who was drowned.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE reopening of this house at a somewhat earlier period of the year than usual was signalled on Thursday night last week by the production of a new play from the pen of Mr. Dion Boucicault, entitled "Formosa; or, The Railroad to Ruin." The story professes to illustrate the career of a young Oxonian of position and wealth. He is the "stroke" of the Oxford crew, and while his comrades are in active training for the race, he pursues a course of vice and folly up to within a few hours of the great contest, the fate of which must depend in no small degree upon his nerve and prowess. At first we find him simultaneously in love with two women, one of whom, the daughter of the Oxford "coach," proves to be a queen of the "demi-monde," and the other is identified as the daughter of a returned convict. He falls a prey to the blandishments of the former woman, who passes for a lady of title, at whose gorgeous villa, upon the banks of the Thames at Fulham, he spends his life in dissipation, "drinking like a fish and gambling like a madman," to use the words of his favourite associate. A pair of scoundrels, who pretend to be his friends, lure him to destruction, involving him in ruinous bets, and plucking him unmercifully. With the double purpose of ruining him and destroying the chances of the Oxford eight, in whose defeat they are deeply interested, this brace of blacklegs so contrive their plans that the "stroke" is arrested and thrown into prison for a debt of £20,000 on the very morning of the race. The sponging-house in which he is immured is stormed by an infuriated mob, the Cantabs leading the attack, and the liberated rous is restored to his crew, and contributes to the achievement of their triumph in the fierce contest on the river. Formosa, whose strange game it had been to assist in his undoing, in order that, when he was reduced to penury, she might reinstate him in funds and marry him herself, now "yields him to a better woman," and he is left free to wed the convict's daughter, a deserving young person, who dwells in a humble lodging in Lambeth, where she gains an honest living by making boots for "ladies" no better than they should be, and amongst others for her rival at Fulham. The play is illustrated by some capital scenery by Mr. Beverly, the finest points being the views of the Old Swan boat-house on the banks of the Thames and Formosa's villa at Fulham. In the latter, the play of the moon-beams on the rippling water is exquisite.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

A NEW farce called *Seagulls*, written by Messrs. C. Maltby and F. Stainforth, was produced at the Royalty on Tuesday night. The humour, of a broadly farcical kind, turns, chiefly upon the successive difficulties in which Valentine Rattleby—played with considerable spirit and animation by Mr. Philip Day—contrives to entangle his rival, Valentine Pouter. The latter character was taken by Mr. Stavart, who on Tuesday night made his first appearance upon the stage, and to exhibit whose undoubted talent for broad farce the new piece seems to have been specially written. Pouter suddenly finds himself, to his bewilderment and disgust, exalted by Rattleby into a hero of the most undaunted bravery, and is in consequence called on by the father of his betrothed, and worse still, by the betrothed herself, to jump into a tank full of leeches, to put out a fire, to fight the bloodthirsty Lieutenant Thunderbolt with various horrible and nondescript weapons, and achieve other deeds of chivalrous daring for which as a timid man of peace, anything but ambitious of dangerous distinction, he is utterly unfitted, and which, to do him justice, he shows not the slightest disposition to attempt. He leaves them all very contentedly to Rattleby, and when the latter is supposed to have just saved the house from the flames at imminent risk to his own life, is gallantly bringing on to the stage the fair and fainting Sophy, snatched from destruction, in his arms, Pouter is concerned only for the loss of his new white hat. By going himself through all these perils, or rather pretending to go through them—for they are of his own invention and devised to throw ridicule on the unheroic Pouter—Rattleby at last secures the hand of Sophy, who is an old school flame of his, and prefers him to his pusillanimous and uncouting rival. He has also won the good graces of her father, who, though a chymist and unmistakably "land lubberish," wishes to be thought nautical, by persistently mistaking him for a sailor, and dubbing him successively captain, commodore, and admiral. As our readers can now perceive for themselves, there was nothing very original or striking in the new farce, but still it contained more than enough "bustle" and incident to prevent its hanging fire, and it was throughout well acted. Allowing for a certain stiffness and monotony of manner, very pardonable in a novice, Mr. Stavart showed himself a decidedly promising actor of broad farce. Mr. J. Russell represented very creditably the curious compound of sailor and tradesman produced by the would be nautical airs of the chymist, and though Miss Adair had little to do but look pretty and pleasant as the chymist's too fascinating daughter, this little was done extremely well.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP has arrived in England from the Antipodes, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

SEVEN miles of violin strings (calculates an ingenious Yankee) vibrated at one time during a performance of the Boston Peace Jubilee.

IN Paris, a vast lyrical theatre, to contain 4,000 spectators, is to be constructed, the price of admission to which will be for certain parts of the house, only one franc. The opening will take place next January.

THE King of Bavaria has just decided that in future the anniversaries of the births of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, and Weber shall be celebrated at the Theatre Royal of Munich by extraordinary performances.

MISS BURDETT CUTTS has presented Mr. Fred. Godfrey, Band-master of the Coldstream Guards, with an ivory baton, mounted in gold, in commemoration of the opening of the Columbia Market.

THE works of the late Thomas Hood, containing all the author's quaint illustrations and many others by Leech, Cruikshank, and Harvey, are to be reissued in eight quarterly volumes at 6s., or thirty-six monthly parts at 1s.

THE Marquis and Marquise de Caux are in Hamburg, where the Marquise sings for fourteen nights; then for two at Baden; after which she returns to Paris, gives M. Bagier October, and then goes to St. Petersburg.

THE late Sir Charles Eastlake's library, which was bequeathed to the nation, is to be kept in connexion with the National Gallery for the use of students and other persons frequenting that institution. It will not be a public gallery.

A PARLIAMENTARY return gives a list of pictures presented or purchased for the National Gallery—284 presented, 256 bequeathed, and 313 purchased. The cost of the 313 purchases, which has been spread over forty-five years, has been £254,527.

THE latest novelty in the newspaper world is the *Credit International*, published at twopence. It is an Anglo-French commercial journal of twelve pages, each page containing two columns, one of which is in French, the other in English, the news being the same in each.

THE illness which has prevented Mr. Alfred Wigan from continuing his engagement at the Gaiety Theatre will, in all probability, not allow him to reappear there before October. By advice of his medical attendants, Mr. Wigan proceeds to Ems and Homburg.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY, we hear, has given up the attractions of London society and his pleasant home on the banks of the Thames at Wargrave, for a permanent residence at Edinburgh, whither he goes to conduct the literary department of a daily paper.

THE Orchestra states that a new series of sacred concerts will be given in Exeter Hall in October. Mlle. Nilsson has been engaged as principal soprano, M^{me}. Trebelli as contralto, and the chorus will be sustained by Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir.

M^{lle}. MATHILDE SESSI has engaged to appear at the Italiens when M^{me}. Patti goes to Russia. The *débutante* whose voice is a *soprano sfogato*, is the granddaughter of the famous Roman singer, Marianna Sessi, for whom Mozart wrote the chief part in "La Clemenza di Tito."

THE *Musical Standard* says that a statue of Goethe is to be inaugurated at Munich in the early part of September. On this occasion three productions of the illustrious poet will be given—"Iphigenia in Tauris," "Torquato Tasso," and "Faust."

THE students of Berlin celebrated the anniversary of Humboldt's birth, on the 27th ult., as the real day falls in the long autumn vacation. The celebration was commenced by a meeting in the Aula of the University, at which several relations of Humboldt were present. A student delivered an address. In the evening there was a torch procession through the principal streets of the city, to the house formerly occupied by the *savant*.

THE long-secluded loveliness of the alti-relievi at the sides of the new Opera House, Paris, was unshrouded the other day by the removal of the boarding which has so long whetted the public curiosity. Great expectations had been raised, and have been realised. The French capital, already so rich in monumental magnificence, will boast of no works of art more beautiful than these, since they are worthy pendants of the spirit-stirring relievi on the Arc de l'Etoile, though on a far smaller scale.

THE Prince of Wales has presented to the Exeter Museum a mummy and coffin discovered during the progress of some excavations recently made in Egypt, by command of his Royal Highness, with the sanction of the Viceroy of Egypt. Mr. S. Birch, of the British Museum, pronounces the mummy to be the body of Amenhetpai, a man prepared by the wax process. The coffin is covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, an explanation of which has been supplied by Mr. Birch.

PHILADELPHIA is to have a bigger musical jubilee than Boston has had. It is proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on 4th of July, 1876, by a gigantic musical festival, in a building specially erected in Fairmount-park, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators and 12,000 performers. A letter has been sent to President Grant giving him the particulars of this enterprise, and asking "an expression of this kind approval, and for its success the best wishes of his patriotic heart."

M^r. WILLIAM ROSS, Her Majesty's piper, has just published a very complete collection of pipe music. The handsome volume is dedicated, by special permission, to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The store from which the work has been compiled, Mr. Ross has amassed during the last thirty years; and the selection comprises nearly 250 airs—pibrochs, marches, strathspeys, and reels—most of them now published for the first time. By omitting the grace notes, all the airs may be performed upon the pianoforte or violin. There is an introductory essay by the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, on "The Bagpipe and its Music." The title-page is a splendid lithographic view of Balmoral, with the Queen's piper in full Highland costume.

A FEW months back a poor artist of Brussels died, leaving his widow the solitary bequest of an unfinished picture, and even this was pledged for a sum of 1,000fr. The woman was anxious both to redeem the work and to find some one to finish it, and at last applied for advice to M. Gallait, who undertook to do the latter part of what she required, if the painting were sent to his house. An application was then made to the "Association pour secourir les pauvres honteux," who consented to advance the sum wanted to relieve the picture from pawn, and M. Gallait set to work and completed it, and was enabled to sell it for 4,000fr., which sum he immediately handed over to the widow. Thus the poor woman found herself, after having reimbursed the association the sum of 3,000fr.

SOMEbody having compassionated Mr. Toole on the hard work of fulfilling an engagement at Dundee one night, another in Glasgow the next, and a third in Birmingham the next evening after that, Mr. Charles Mathews modestly mentions the sort of thing he has to go through. For nine months Mr. Mathews has played incessantly, omitting merely the Sundays and a three weeks' rest at Christmas; these performances extending over the United Kingdom, from Exeter to Aberdeen, from Dublin to Yarmouth. To do this without losing a day involves a good deal of fatiguing travel.

"I have travelled," says Mr. Mathews, "four or five hours daily, on many occasions more—for instance, leaving Kidderminster at seven in the morning, arriving at South Shields at seven in the evening, and on the stage at half-past seven; from York to Wrexham, from Wrexham to Sunderland, from Aberystwith to Scarborough, &c., &c., arriving just in time to dress; have played in two or three pieces every night, without troubling people with rehearsals, and all 'without the aid of the balance pole'—I mean without the intervention of an agent. To be sure," adds Mr. Charles Mathews, "I am a youngster, and able to support fatigue; while of course, at his age, poor Toole must naturally expect to begin to feel his work."

THE BEGGAR'S CRY.—NO WORK TO DO.

A NEW SONG TO A VERY OLD TUNE.

WE'RE a set of knaves and lazy loons,
Who'd rather beg than toil,
And rather steal than either, my boys,
If we saw the chance of spoil.
Hard work's a curse and a punishment
We've heard the parson say,
And we won't be cured if we can help,
Neither by night nor day.

'Tis money we seek, 'tis money we'll have,
If we howl till all is blue;
Money for baccy and money for gin;
WE DON'T want work to do.

Six hours of shouting in the street
Is jolly good fun, and free,
And brings more shillings than ten hours' work;
Such fools the people be!
The girls and women think of our wives,
The men dislike our bray,
And throw us pence for lack of sense,
If we'll only go away.

'Tis money we seek, 'tis money we'll have,
If we howl till all is blue;
Money for baccy, and money for gin;
WE DON'T want work to do.

Success to gammon and false pretence,
Success to the Barley Mow,
And may never the world be less of an ass
Than we all of us find it now!
'Tis well to work if there's no escape,
'Tis better to cadge and crawl;
So throw us the coppers as fast as you can,
Good people one and all!

For 'tis money we seek, 'tis money we'll have,
If we howl till all is blue;
Money for baccy, money for gin;
WE DON'T want work to do.

All the Year Round.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

LORD PENZANCE has had before him the Vivian and Waterford divorce case. The petitioner, John Cranch Vivian, prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Florence Grosvenor Vivian, on the ground of her adultery with the Marquis of Waterford. The respondent and co-respondent had filed answers traversing the allegations in the petition. Mr. Prentice, in the absence of the Solicitor-General, stated that the petitioner was the Hon. Mr. Vivian, M.P. for Truro, and a Lord of the Treasury. In June, 1861, he married the respondent, who was the daughter of Major Rowley, of the East India Company's service. They lived very happily together after the marriage, and up to the autumn of last year they generally resided with Lady Kinnoul, in Belgrave-square. In 1863 Captain Vivian became acquainted with the Marquis of Waterford, and they were subsequently on very friendly terms together. The marquis was a young man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. Captain and Mrs. Vivian sometimes visited him at his seat at Curraghmore, in Ireland, and a letter written by the marquis to Captain Vivian would show the friendly relations subsisting between them. In this letter, which commenced, "My dear Johnny," the marquis said he was sorry to hear from Mrs. Vivian that Captain Vivian, after all he had done for his party, was not to have office. He went on to say that he looked on Captain Vivian as one of his oldest and best friends, and he expressed his regret at some insult that had been offered to Captain Vivian while he was staying at his house. He added that if he had known how Captain Vivian would have been treated he would rather have cut off his tongue than have asked him to his house, and he concluded by hoping that Captain Vivian would go into office as soon as any change occurred. The first intimation that Captain Vivian ever received of his wife's infidelity was on the 4th of March, 1869, when two letters were forwarded to him, one in the handwriting of his wife and the other in the handwriting of the marquis. Immediately after the discovery of these letters the marquis and Mrs. Vivian went off together. Captain Vivian was then residing at 16, Lowndes-street. He employed a detective to ascertain whither they had gone, and they were traced to Calais, and thence to Paris, where they were staying at the Hotel Westminster. Captain Vivian, accompanied by Mrs. Knight, a sister of Mrs. Vivian, immediately went to the Grand Hotel at Paris. Mrs. Knight had an interview with Mrs. Vivian at the Hotel Westminster, and tried to induce her to leave the marquis and return to England for the sake of the children, there being three children of the marriage, but Mrs. Vivian declined. Mrs. Vivian then had an interview with Captain Vivian at the Grand Hotel, but what passed at that interview could not be proved, as the parties could not be examined. But immediately after the interview Mrs. Vivian wrote this letter to her husband:—"5 o'clock.—I cannot go. I have tried and tried to give him up, and against his own urgent advice, I shall stay. For God's sake, don't think too hardly of me, and don't let any one come near me or I shall do myself some harm. I am going to my ruin, I know, but it is impossible for me to go back. Try and forgive me in your heart. I could not look at those poor children after what I have done, and do not send for me, for heaven's sake." Her sister, Mrs. Knight, again saw her, and she then confessed her guilt. She continued to live with the marquis at the Hotel Westminster, and they were served there with the citation in the suit. These facts were proved in evidence; there was virtually no defence, and a decree nisi was pronounced, with costs against the co-respondent.

A FRIGHTFUL catastrophe has occurred at Trani, in Italy. A religious festival was being celebrated in the cathedral, and a large ornament of wood, covered with gauze and lighted with thousands of tapers, had been erected in the centre of the nave. During service the drapery caught fire, and the flames mounted to the top of the structure. Many persons stood calmly looking on, while others were quietly leaving the building, when a cry of "the roof is falling in," was raised by some unknown voice. A general rush to the doors was then made, and in the confusion a number of men, women, and children were thrown down and trampled on. When order was restored sixteen dead bodies were found on the ground, with a great number of persons seriously injured. The fire, which had been the first cause of this calamity, was eventually extinguished.



FRUTH'S CELEBRATED PICTURE OF "RAMSGATE SANDS," IN THREE SECTIONS: SECTION III - (SEE PAGE 1370.)

LONGEVITY OF ACTORS.

THE stage (says Mr. Howard Paul in a recent article on this topic), whatever may be urged against it in some respects, is a healthful profession, and conducive to long life. A hundred examples in various countries point to this conclusion; and when we remember the hard study of the actors, their necessarily late hours, their emotional experiences, the incessant demands that society make upon them (and who more charming in society?), the wonderful cosmetics they use on their faces—the purpurines, the poudre de riz, the rouge, the azurine pour les yeux et les veins, and bismuth for making up—it seems curious it should be so. But we've only to run over a list of well-known comedians in active force to ascertain that longevity and juvenility of appearance seem their special characteristics. As one illustration, take Mr. Charles Mathews, who floats about the stage like a butterfly, and counts up sixty-five years. He possesses the same elegance of figure and vivacity of spirit that distinguished him thirty years ago. There is Benjamin Webster, at least seventy, who still plays with remarkable force, and he has been an actor as well as actor, and has managed two, if not three, theatres at the same moment. Buckstone, Compton, and Creswick are along in the sixties; and as for W. H. Payne, of Covent

THE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE IN SAXONY.

THE fearful nature of this disaster—more terrible than even the telegraph led us to apprehend—is now told in a letter from Dresden. The accident occurred on Monday morning, the 2nd inst., and on the following day no less than 420 human beings absent from the roll-call were believed to have succumbed to the awful occurrence. The first evidence of the catastrophe was at 5 a.m., when a shock like that of an earthquake alarmed the neighbourhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock, in Derbyshire, situate about five miles from Dresden, among the hills beyond Plauen, and it was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in one of the great mines belonging to Baron Burg. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments as to be altogether unrecognisable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At 1 p.m. a man volunteered to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred, but when the cage returned to bank he, too, was gone, nor could he be rescued before 3 p.m. the following day, when he was found apparently dead some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered, and states that on first descending he distinctly heard cries for help, but

would tell of a mother recognising her son, or of a wife her husband, lying among the long row of the unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a far wider spread grief. I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labour of recovery must be very slow (about one body every three hours), as the side of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few, at present, being much burnt with the explosion."

Two men work at a time at each end, the two shafts being quite 300 yards separated, but they ceased work at the end nearest the village on Tuesday. Each man as he descends is asked whether he is perfectly willing to go down, and at first mass was held for those who were to descend at the top of the pit. The depth is 330 French metres, and the colliery is situated at the top of a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view of Dresden and the valley of the Elbe. The King, it is said, has given 500 thalers (about £75) towards



ANNIVERSARY OF ABOLITION OF "THE CURFEW," AUGUST 5TH.—(SEE PAGE 1372.)

Garden, he has left seventy a long way behind, and walks as erect as a boy, and nightly goes through pantomimic fatigue that would prostrate some of the young men of the period. Madame Celeste, who still plays young ladies, was a "star" in 1830. Mrs. Stirling, despite her grey hair, looks five and twenty when she is animated. Mrs. Mellon has been acting away any night these thirty years, and as for John Parry, did he not enchant our grandfathers, and is he not doing the same for our children? Mario is nearly, if not quite, sixty, and women yet fall in love with him; and Lester Wallack, of New York, if he counted up carefully, would reach half a century, is at this hour the best looking *jeune premier* on the stage. The French theatre abounds in similar examples. Dejazet, recently, at eighty, played the *Premier des Armes de Richelieu*, and looked a mere youth. Arnal, Ravel, Frederick Lemaitre, and Hyacinthe have all passed their twelfth lustre, and they look as fresh and work as hard as they did a score of years ago. The *Dame aux Camélias* was recently played at a Boulevard theatre, and the combined ages of Armand (Laferrère) and Marguerite (Madame Duverger) were one hundred and four years. Paul Legrand, who was born about the time of the Directory, is still agile in his rôle of *Pierrot*; and the truly veteran St. Foy, of the Opera Comique, who seems antediluvian, grimaces and sings through his nose, as he did more than a quarter of a century ago on those same boards.

this is generally considered very improbable. Up to Tuesday night only 15 bodies were recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heart-breaking sobs of the children, and the sterner grief of the men, made the scene agonising in the extreme.

Altogether 50 bodies had been recovered on Wednesday morning, and were placed in a neighbouring shed for recognition. "En route thither" (says a correspondent of the *Times*) "I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins, and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to bank. I saw altogether 30 corpses, and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognise the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm, one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much bruised by the coal falling on him. The sad work of recognition was proceeded with with as much despatch as possible, and the bodies were then placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in yon corner

the relief of the destitute poor. The miners here only use the open lamp, so they are altogether unprotected from the effects of gas, &c. They also descended, when searching for the bodies, smoking cigars, but the doctors told them to do so, on account of the horrible smell below. A poor girl relates that she lost her father, two brothers, and a step-brother, her whole family being swept off in one day. The great "Fogelwese," the annual feast of the Saxons, held at Dresden night and day for one week, had attracted many others who would otherwise have met the same fate as their fellows. The scene was one so sad, so heartrending, so agonising, with the plain outspoken anguish of the bereaved around you, that he must be a hard-hearted man indeed who could have surveyed the catastrophe unmoved.

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THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
This evening will be represented a Drama of Modern Life, called **FORMOSA**; or, **The Railroad to Ruin**, in four acts, written by Dion Boucicault. The following performers have been selected to represent the numerous characters with which this piece abounds: Messrs. Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, John Rouse, J. Morris, J. Reynolds, J. B. Johnston, Webber, Cullen, Mitchenson, and J. B. Howard; Mrs. Billington; Messrs. M. Brennan, Macdonald, Hudspeeth, Beatrix Shirley, E. Stuart, Dalton, Mervyn, Hall, and Katharine Rodgers. The performances to commence with the farce of **BELLES OF THE KITCHEN**, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the farce of **BOKEWOLD PLUMES**.

PRINCESS THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vinig.
Every Evening, at 7, **PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE**. After which, at 8.45, **ACIS AND GALATEA**: Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Herr Formes, and Miss Blanche Cole. Concluding with, at 10.30, **A QUIET FAMILY**.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Roden.
Every Evening, **JOHN OF PARIS**, with additional music by W. F. Taylor. Principal characters by Misses Roden, Lennox Grey, and Fanny Reeves; Messrs. Elliot Galer, J. G. Taylor, and Dassek Corri. At 7.30 **A PRIVATE INQUIRY**. Concluding with **THE FAST COACH**.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.
Every Evening, at 7, **TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING**: Messrs. C. H. Stephenson and Dalton; Miss M. Harris and Miss N. Harris. At 8, **THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH**: Messrs. Phillips, E. Atkins, Stuart, C. H. Stephenson, W. H. Eburne, Dalton, and C. J. Smith; Mrs. M. Eburne, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Johnston, and Mrs. Stoker. To conclude with **DOMESTIC ECONOMY**.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, **OPRETTA, LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN**: Miss Loseby, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, new Drama, in three acts, by W. S. Gilbert, called **AN OLD SCORE**: Messrs. Henry Neville, S. Emery, John Clayton, J. Eldred, Maclean, and Robins; Messrs. Henrade, R. Rance, and Mrs. Leigh. At 9.45, **COLUMBUS**, Musical Extravaganza: Miss Farren; company of 150.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, **AMONG THE BREAKERS**: Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Turner, Joyce; Messrs. Bufton, Goodall. After which, **THE TODDLES**: Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mrs. Raymond. To conclude with **JOAN OF ARC**: Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Messrs. Sheridan, Bufton, Maitland, Goodall, Claire, &c.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, **QUITE AT HOME**: After which, at 8, **CHECKMATE**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders and M. Oliver. Followed by, at 9.15, **BILLY TAYLOR**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders, Bromley, Bishop, and M. Oliver. To conclude with a New Farce, **SEAGULLS**: Messrs. P. Day, Russell, Stivert (second appearance); Messrs. Adair, Dubois.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**: Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messrs. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**: Messrs. Montgomery, Collette, Sidney, Terriar; Messrs. A. and B. Wilton.

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Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
This Evening at 7.30, **MY WIFE'S DENTIST**. Followed by, at 8.30, **THE TURN OF THE TIDE**: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messrs. Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harfleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.
Every Evening at 7.30, Professor Risley's wonderful **IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE**, with the little wonder of the world, "All Right," from the Court of Yeddo, Crystal Palace, and Cremorne Gardens, the performance comprising fourteen acts, divided into two parts.

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Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

OUR UNDERGROUND WORKERS.

It was perhaps vain to expect that any question would be treated with due attention at this period of the Session; but we think with the *Times* it would otherwise be unaccountable that the subject of Lord Elcho's motion on Monday should not have been more fully discussed. Only a fortnight ago we were lamenting the repeated disasters in coal mines of the last few months, and this week we publish the account of an accident which, happily, transcends our experience. A catastrophe by which, in a single explosion, more than 420 miners were destroyed would be enough, one would think, to arrest the reflection of all who might be responsible for similar disasters. These disasters are now more frequent and more calamitous than ever, and there is something extremely distressing in such a state of things. All this death and misery is incurred in the service of the public, and in providing the first element of modern existence. It is hard to reconcile ourselves to the acceptance of such a sacrifice in our behalf, and the commonest good feeling ought to urge the public to spare no labour or expense in order to find some means of protection against the danger. At Dresden the slaughter is greater than in many an engagement, and is even more distressing. In war death is anticipated, and public honour and gratitude bring some consolation to survivors. But here, in the midst of happiness and industry, a sudden destruction falls upon a quiet village or district. Within a single hour, it is found "there is not a house where there is not one dead;" children are rendered orphans, and women made widows and childless, at one stroke. Why are such disasters constantly allowed to pass with but cursory notice? Is it that, after all, people are selfish enough to be greatly disturbed only about calamities which might happen to themselves? If a railway accident happened in which 400, or 40, or 14 persons were killed, the country would be eagerly excited, the Railway Company would practically be placed on its trial, and would, undoubtedly, have to pay the heaviest compensation. In such a case, or even in that of the loss of a ship, everyone is sensible that the fate might have been his own; but it is not everyone who has to live in a Coal Mine. Whether this be the real explanation or not, it is time the public, Parliament, and men of science rendered it impossible to place such a construction on their conduct.

It is no wonder that, as Lord Elcho stated, the Colliers are greatly excited and are demanding more efficient protection at the hands of the Government. The South Yorkshire miners have passed a resolution, it seems, representing that "they feel deeply the injustice done to them" by the withdrawal of the Bill introduced at the commencement of the Session for the better regulation of mines. We are sensible they have some ground for complaint. At the time the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was being debated in the Lords the late explosion at the Ferndale Colliery

was reported, and a French journalist, commenting on the news from England, observed that a tenth part of the skill, the energy, and the labour employed in that debate would probably find some means of averting such catastrophes. The lives of our colliers are at least as important as those of our cattle, for whose protection an elaborate measure has been carried this Session, and the Government are now forcing through the two Houses more than one minor measure which would certainly be postponed if other lives than those of miners were concerned in a Mines' Regulation Bill. We do not think the tone of Mr. Bruce's remarks was quite equal to the occasion on Monday night. The subject is too distressing and too urgent to be dismissed by common-places about the carelessness of the men and the expense of proper inspection. There is something very grievously amiss when, month after month, the lives lost in mining are counted by fifties and hundreds. It may be premature to indicate what steps should be taken, but we might expect a resolute determination to investigate the question thoroughly, and to relieve the country of a great anxiety and reproach. As Lord Elcho justly observed, the need of further legislation is admitted in a mere fact of a Bill having been brought in, and the admission having been thus made, it is not surprising the colliers think it hard that Parliamentary exigencies should be thought of more importance than the destruction which is always hanging over their heads.

It is, indeed, lamentably notorious that miners are an extremely careless body of men; but carelessness can never be altogether avoided, and it ought not to be allowed the opportunity of sacrificing 50, 100, or 400 lives. Take the case of a powder magazine. We suppose careless people are to be found there as well as elsewhere and accidents occur from time to time. But by rigid discipline and scrupulous precautions they are reduced within comparatively slight limits. We believe that science and discipline might do as much for mining. Mr. Bruce admits that bad ventilation could be guarded against "by stringent precautions." If so, it is the duty of the Legislature to insist on these stringent precautions being taken.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS BILL.

THE Habitual Criminals Bill will become law without having the shape impressed upon it by the Lords altered in any appreciable degree, and it is worth therefore recapitulating the main features. A man is convicted for the first time of a felony, and at the expiration of his sentence is set free in every sense of the word. If he is anxious to live honestly, he turns eagerly to his trade or lawful pursuits, or, failing this, is assisted by the Criminals' Aid Society to find suitable employment. If he is not so inclined, he will naturally relapse into crime. A second conviction follows, but when his imprisonment is over he finds himself at once under the lawful surveillance of the police for seven years. Still disinclined for honest pursuits, and feeling the supervision of the police very irksome, he suddenly makes off to another district. Instantly his disappearance is notified to the head office, and from thence a notification of his move is sent to every police-station in the kingdom, accompanied by a minute description of his person and appearance. A new comer to the haunts of criminals in any locality is, as a matter of fact, speedily observed by the police. The fugitive is then noted and carefully watched, and in due time prepares or essays to commit some felonious act. This is sufficient for the police. The man is arrested, taken before a magistrate, his previous history and conviction disclosed, his mode of life since entering the district narrated; and failing to show that he was in any way legitimately employed, he is immediately placed in prison. Upon his subsequent discharge he either takes to his former ways and is again imprisoned, or, finding that under these circumstances it is very difficult to pursue crime as a profession, he lives perhaps without violating the law until the term of his supervision expires. Free once more, but from his education or nature a confirmed criminal, let us suppose him tried and convicted for the third time. He has now forfeited his complete freedom for life. Thoroughly untrustworthy, by habit and inclination a criminal preying on the public, he will in future be trusted only so far as he can prove himself to deserve confidence. He will not be permitted to consort almost openly with other criminals and to set the police at defiance. Two courses only will be open to him—he must adopt an honest course of life, or in one way or another be placed in restraint.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords' on Thursday last week, the Earl of HARROWBY laid upon the table a bill (subsequently read a first time) to amend the law relating to the registration of livings in England and Wales.

On Friday, the House of Lords sat for a short time in order to forward the bills on the paper a stage.

The Appropriation (Consolidated Fund) Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Warehousing of Wines and Spirits Bill, and the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill were read a second time. The Hackney and Stage Carriages Law Amendment Bill was passed through committee; and the Telegraphs Bill and the Militia Pay Bill were read a third time and passed.

On Monday the royal assent was given by commission to a number of private and public bills, including the Fortification (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Trades' Union (Protection of Funds) Bill, the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill, the

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, the Insolvent Debtors' and Bankruptcy Bill, the Telegraph Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Dublin Freeman (Commission) Bill.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill was passed through committee, and the Appropriation Bill, the Warehousing of Wines, &c., Bill, the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill, and the Hackney Stage Carriages Law Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Commons' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill, the Contagious Diseases Bill, the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, the Governor-General of India Bill, and the Habitual Criminals' Bill were considered and agreed to.

On Tuesday the Commons' amendments to the Charity Commissioners Bill and the Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics Bill were agreed to. The Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Canada (Rupert's Land) Bill, and the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord REDFERN moved that the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill be reprinted with the amendments introduced by the Commons, in order to show what it was that each House had agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the Wednesday in the Commons in moving that the House should go into committee on the Habitual Criminals Bill, Mr. Secretary BAUCE explained the object and provisions of the measure, which he said had come down with the approval of the House of Lords, where it had undergone ample discussion. Admitting that there was no greater or more pressing necessity for the bill at this moment than there had been during the last ten or twenty years, he hoped the House would enter upon its consideration and, if possible, pass it into law in the present session, as he was convinced that, although it might not be a perfect measure, it would prove useful in diminishing crime throughout the country.

Mr. HANLEY expressed his regret that the House was asked to consider such a bill at such a moment. He doubted whether it was a step in the right direction, and he feared its effect would be to "hunt down" the reclaimable class and drive them into the ranks of the utterly incorrigible. For the first time it would sanction the principle that people were to be punished on mere suspicion, and not on proof of guilt.

The bill was supported by Sir G. JENKINSON, but emphatically condemned by Mr. HADFIELD, who gave it as his opinion that the administration of criminal jurisprudence was already too severe.

The House then went into committee, and for some hours was engaged in the consideration of the various clauses, the principal amendments being made in the 9th and 10th clauses. The former, which provided that a person twice convicted of felony, and not punished with penal servitude, should be subject to the supervision of the police for seven years, was altered by vesting in the court the discretion of ordering any less period. In the case of the 10th clause a person was made liable, after being thrice convicted, to be punished with penal servitude, and, if subsequently found under suspicious circumstances, with imprisonment either with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one year; but this was amended by striking out the provision relating to penal servitude.

The order for the committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

On Thursday, Mr. W. WILLIAMS gave notice that next session he intended to call attention to the state of religious inequality in Wales, and to submit a motion that, in the opinion of the House, the time had arrived when a similar measure of religious equality as that already applied to Ireland should be extended to Wales.

Sir W. LAWSON announced that he should next session move a resolution condemnatory of the export duty on opium as a source of Indian revenue.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill was read a third time, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS to get a clause inserted to prohibit the board from selling or leasing any greater portion than one-twelfth part of any lands vested in them for the purpose of any park within the metropolis.

The remaining clauses in the Habitual Criminals Bill were subsequently disposed of in committee, and several other bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House having gone into committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill,

Lord ELCHO immediately moved that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. DISRAELI commented upon the manner in which public business had been transacted of late, and expressed his regret that a measure that had been deemed of such importance as to be mentioned in the Speech from the Throne should not have been proceeded with until the Appropriation Bill had been laid upon the table.

Mr. BAURET referred to the large majorities by which the earlier stages of the bill had been sanctioned as proof of the general desire of the House that it should become law this session, and reminded the House that, if it were not passed after all the time and labour already bestowed upon it, it would block the way to other business next session, and probably to that measure of education for England which the public desired so much to see introduced.

Some observations followed from Major Walker, Sir G. Montgomery, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Craufurd, and Lord Elcho, after which the committee divided, and the motion that the chairman leave the chair was negatived by 99 to 27.

Clauses from 24 to 49 inclusive were subsequently agreed to, after which progress was reported.

The amendments to the Habitual Criminals Bill were considered and agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. PALMER called attention to the report of the Marriage Law Commissioners, and inquired whether it was the intention of Government in the next session of Parliament to introduce a bill for the purpose of establishing a marriage law as nearly as possible uniform for all parts of the United Kingdom, upon principles of equality as between all Churches and religious denominations. The hon. and learned gentleman referred to a recent well known case in Ireland to show the necessity of placing the marriage law upon a uniform footing, and suggested that as the law in that country must be changed, as a necessary consequence of the disestablishment of the State Church, the whole subject ought to be dealt with on a uniform and consistent principle, and in conformity with absolute religious equality.

After a few words from Mr. MONK in favour of the change urged by the last speaker.

Mr. Secretary BAUCE admitted the scandal of having different marriage laws in the three kingdoms, and observed that the time was drawing near when some legislation must take place on the subject, and that it was desirable that the change, when made, should be uniform. He could not, however, undertake on the part of the Government to bring in a bill next session, as they were already deeply pledged in the matter of extradition treaties, foreign enlistment, the Irish land question, education in England, &c., but he gave an assurance that the subject should have the earliest possible attention.

Mr. J. B. SMITH next drew attention to the report of the Master of the Mint on the condition of our gold coinage.

On Monday a new writ was ordered for the election of a member to serve for the county of Caithness, in the room of Mr. Traill, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS gave notice that early next session he intended to call attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the Established Church towards the body of the people, and invite the House to a consideration of such changes, thoroughly consistent with its doctrines and opinions, as may bring it into harmony with the feelings of the laity, and make it a more effective instrument in the evangelisation of the people.

The Charity Commissioners' Bill, as amended, was further considered, and read a third time and passed.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was subsequently recommitted with a view to certain verbal amendments being introduced, and was afterwards read a third time and passed.

Leave was given to Mr. M'LAREN to bring in a bill for the abolition of compulsory church rates in Scotland.

Lord ELCHO, in a House of eight members, next drew attention to a memorial signed on behalf of 30,000 Lancashire miners, praying for a special inquiry into the recent accidents in coal mines that have resulted in great loss of life, and moved for papers on the subject.

Mr. Secretary BAUCE expressed his regret that no time had been afforded to consider the Mines Regulation Bill, but pointed out that the causes of the recent deplorable accidents were well known, and were to be traced in great part to defective ventilation and carelessness on the part of the miners themselves. The right hon. gentleman, however, promised that the subject should receive attention during the recess.

On Tuesday Mr. LOCKE gave notice that he intended next session to submit a resolution with a view to prevent the right of the Crown over Epping Forest from being invaded by the neighbouring landowners for their own advantage and to the exclusion of the public.

The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill were considered and agreed to; as were the Lords' amendments to the Titles and Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1868, Amendment Bill.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock on Wednesday. There were only a few Peers present, and none of the Ministers or leaders of the Opposition. The attendance of strangers, chiefly ladies, was also limited, and the proceedings excited little interest.

The Royal Commissioners who were the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Kimberley and Granville, Lord Foley, and Lord Sydney, having taken their seats before the throne, the Speaker and the House of Commons appeared at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor then read the Queen's Message, which contained nothing of importance.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

THE rain has come at last, and with a copiousness that compensates in some degree for long delays. Hence our gardens are now in good workable condition, and seed sowing, planting out, and propagation by cuttings and layers are operations that may be carried on with little trouble and almost absolute certainty of success. Weeds, too, will take advantage of the refreshing showers, and will rapidly spread with all their proverbial luxuriance, where not promptly extirpated. So that plenty of healthful employment may now be found out of doors as well as in the greenhouse, by the amateur gardener.

Wall-flowers, sweet-williams, and similar flowers should now be planted out, if large enough, where they are to bloom; or if very small, they may be pricked out in reserve beds. Most plants of this description look best in masses, and may be planted in that way amongst annuals, &c., which will soon have to be cleared away.

Most perennial flower seeds may still be sown, and they will grow sufficiently by the end of October, or the beginning of November, to plant out in nursery beds, in order to acquire strength. Most persons, however, plant in June and July to get strong plants before the winter, so as to plant them out where they are to flower before the frost sets in; but in a good ground and favourable situation they will, if planted now, grow quite large enough before the end of November, to secure a good bloom in the spring.

Many choice border plants are now ripening their seeds, and whatever is required must be secured in time. Generally it is safest to gather the seed before it is dead ripe, as in many cases the pods open, and the seed is scattered and lost. Cut off bunches with a portion of stem attached, and spread them on cloths, under cover to dry for a day or two, and then put them in the full sun to harden. A shelf in a greenhouse is the best place, because there is less fear of their being scattered by wind. Label all seeds when gathered, to prevent mistakes, and of all hardy subjects sow a portion at once, and keep the rest till spring.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—Where the climbers are growing too gross, and crowding the roof too much, cut away a portion of the shoots and shorten back a few of the others, for the supply of a few flowers late in the autumn.

Greenhouse.—This structure, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, should be emptied of its contents, and every square inch of glass, wood, and brickwork should have a thorough washing down, and be got in readiness for the winter occupant's. Where glazing or painting has to be done let it be finished off, so that the house may be free from effluvia and its consequent results, before any plants are placed in it. There is

no danger of frost yet, but we frequently have a spell of wet weather at this season; and to leave such things as heaths, lescenaultias, correa, and boronias out unprotected would be simply consigning them to certain death. Look sharp after camellias, and see that none suffer for the want of a proper supply of water at the roots, as any inattention at this moment will probably result in the loss of a large proportion of the buds.

Frames.—Shake out and repot auriculas in mellow soil full of fibre, and remove offsets. The latter can be potted singly in small pots, or round the sides of larger ones. Sow intermediate stocks. Shift on cinerarias, calceolarias, and primulas as fast as they require it. Keep them close to the glass, and ventilate freely. Plants intended for very early blooming that have now filled their pots with roots may have weak manure-water; those recently potted must be watered very carefully.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The time has now arrived for finishing the planting of all winter greens, if not already completed, or for consigning the plants still remaining in the seed-beds to the rubbish-heap. It is of little use to plant them later than this, and expect them to pay. This is a capital time for planting out a good breadth of cabbage and coleworts from the June sowing. The latter are particularly useful in severe winters. Leeks may also be planted out, but it is getting full late for them. Earth up those well established. Pay the same attention to cardoons and the early crops of celery. Sow spinach for standing the winter in soil prepared as previously directed. Prickly and Flanders are two first-rate sorts for winter work. Sow white stone and Chirk Castle turnips for the winter. Peas just coming into bearing will receive material assistance from frequent supplies of manure-water. Lift all potatoes as fast as they ripen, for the longer they remain in the ground the greater is the probability of their suffering severely from disease. Let them be thoroughly dry before storing. Take up and store shallots, garlic, and winter onions as fast as they reach maturity.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Little need be said upon matters connected with this department, beyond advising a sharp look-out for all kinds of insect pests which usually prey upon fruit-bearing trees, and the adoption of proper remedies for their extermination. Always bear in mind that it is much easier to destroy ten than ten hundred, and, therefore, take active measures immediately the first enemy is perceptible. Crops intended to be preserved on the trees for a short time after they are ripe must have protection at once, for the young broods of blackbirds and thrushes are particularly voracious just now, and will soon carry them off.

Strawberry runners are strong and in good condition for planting. We prefer layering them in small pots to get well rooted before severing them from the parent, and then turning them out of the pots into their permanent quarters. When this is done, they receive no check, and form strong crowns by autumn, and, as a matter of course, bear well the following season.

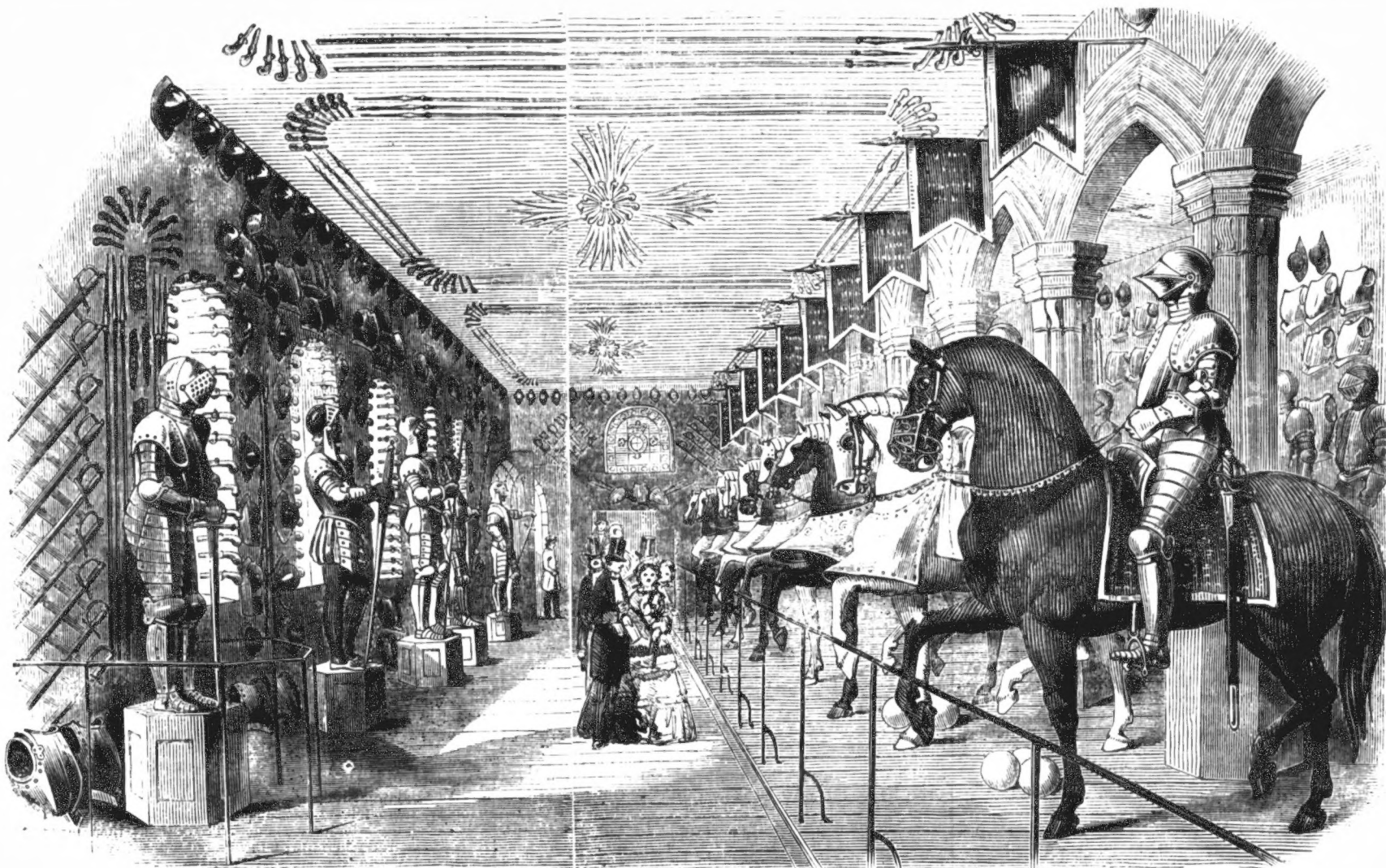
DOCKYARD EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

THE following satisfactory extracts "from reports received by the Admiralty as to the arrival in the Dominion of Canada and disposal of emigrants from Her Majesty's dockyards, and arsenal, recently conveyed thither in transport ships," were published yesterday:—No 1. Extract from letter from Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, Quebec, May 7:—"The emigrants are landed 'all well,' and I have much pleasure in reporting, that from the time they have been on board the *Crocodile* their conduct has been everything that could be desired, and no body of men could have given less trouble. I may here state that the chaplain and surgeon, with the paymaster and other officers, have been unremitting in their zeal and desire to carry out their Lordships' instructions, and the emigrants have not been remiss in expressing their gratitude for the kindness shown them. On their landing to-day I have supplied them with the same rations issued to the troops on their passage to Suez from Alexandria, as the agent informed me that they had a long and cold journey before them. I also kept them on board last night to enable them to have a comfortable night's rest, instead of placing them in the emigration shed on shore, where there is no convenience or proper accommodation for decent families. Yesterday being a general holiday prevented the emigration agent from procuring railway transportation for them." Extract from letter from Her Majesty's ship *Serapis*, Quebec, May 15:—"The emigrants have behaved well, and I am happy to inform their Lordships that the passage being a smooth one, they have experienced little or no discomfort. May 17.—P.S.—"The emigrants disembarked this morning. Before leaving they expressed themselves much pleased, and very grateful for the passage." No 3.—"T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq., to the Secretary to the Admiralty. Emigration Board, June 4.—Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of a letter addressed to us by the emigration agent at Quebec, describing the arrangements adopted for forwarding the emigrants by Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* to Toronto, and stating that immediate employment had been found for them without difficulty.—I have, &c., T. W. C. MURDOCH. W. G. Romaine, Esq., &c." Enclosure in No. 3. Extract of letter from Government.—"Immigration Office, Quebec, May 21.—The emigrants were transhipped on board the *Richelieu* Company's steamer *Montreal*, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and despatched to Toronto. In order as far as possible to obviate any inconvenience or complaint likely to occur on the road, I deemed it prudent to allow a subordinate officer of this department to accompany them, so that their wants were properly attended to on the journey, and they arrived in Toronto in good health and spirits on the morning of the 10th inst., due preparation having been previously made by the agent there to receive them. Owing to press of business, the Toronto agent, Mr. Donaldson, has not yet had time to favour me with a full report of his proceedings, but from information recently forwarded to me I learn that these people were judiciously distributed among the rural districts in his neighbourhood, and that no difficulty was experienced in obtaining immediate employment for them." No 4. Extract of letter from Her Majesty's ship *Simoon*, Quebec, July 9th. (Reports arrival at Quebec, July 9th).—"The emigrants have, on the whole, behaved remarkably well, and all the arrangements have perfectly answered. P.S.—The whole of the emigrants were transferred to the *Montreal* steamer this afternoon, which sailed for that port at 5.30 p.m."



"COMING THRO' THE RYE."

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REARRANGEMENT OF THE ARMS, &c., IN THE TOWER ARMOURY.—(SEE PAGE 1370.)

Private Theatricals.

BY FREDERIC S. COZZENS.

PART II.

At last an idea struck me as feasible. We had plenty of garden seeds in Dutch Joe's room, and among the rest a quantity of dried Lima beans. I would get a couple of these beans, glue them fast with Spaulding's patent glue to the outside of my "nosterils," as Chaucer calls them; and as a Lima bean is precisely the shape of a large nostril, they would do admirably. Then over them I would lay a piece of wet, diaphanous isinglass plaster, which would adhere so closely to the bridge and beams of the reconstructed organ that all would appear as one; and then I would paint all up to look as showy as possible. My wife would not be home for two hours; I had no professional calls to make; all was quiet indoors; and it does not take long to glue two beans to your nose, cover them with a wet plaster, and wait until it dries, while you are getting the carmine paint ready.

Howbeit the white shiny Limas shone through the thin, skin-coloured plaster like white blisters.

While the plaster was gradually drying I fashioned a comic eyebrow with burned cork over my left eye; but the first one being a failure I was trying another one higher up, and had partly finished number two when I heard the door-bell ring. As I supposed the servant girl would attend the door I paid no attention to it, but the ringing continuing, the thought flashed across my mind that both the girls had gone out. So I thought I would peel my nose and take off the accoutrements before I opened the door. But the plaster was dried hard; and as the bell kept up a continuous jingle, I thought that somebody might require instant medical advice, and, nose in hand, I opened the door, and in walked the Rev. Dr. Job Baldblather, the eloquent Old School Presbyterian divine, whose sermon on last Sunday had been levelled at theatrical performances in general, and at this entertainment in particular—and his wife. He had the richest congregation in Goose Common, many of them afflicted with good old-fashioned chronic complaints. I was his family physician; his patronage secured the very pearls of his congregation; and here I was, caught with a nose half-dramatised! Fortunately the hall-lamp was only dimly burning, and he had not seen much as yet.

"We saw your study-lamp shining through the blinds," said he, in a pretty gruff voice, "and we knew you were at home—no, not in the drawing-room"—(I was in hopes to get them seated there in the drawing-room in the dark, and under pretence of getting a light, plunge my nose in warm water and relieve it of all encumbrances)—"no, not in the drawing-room," said he, "we will go in the study. Mrs. Baldblather's tonsils are swelled to an enormous size, and she has come to you for advice."

Could anything be more unfortunate? In that study was a Carcel-lamp of great brilliancy, a burned cork, rouge, strips of adhesive plaster, a play-book, and a bowl of Lima beans! Something must be done. I instantly threw a newspaper over the dramatic materials, and exposing my nasal organ to their astonished view, waited to hear what they would say. Great Jones-street! how it frightened them! Mrs. Baldblather threw up her hands and eyes and bleated like a lamb; and the eloquent divine gazed at my apparition of a nose with an expression in his spectacles such as Brutus might have put on when he saw the ghost of Cæsar's Roman nose at Philippi!

A happy thought rose in my mind. "You see," said I, how poor men of science suffer that multitudes may be benefited! I am trying experiments on my nose. By a topical application to the skin an irritation is produced which raises the cuticle in the form of a vesicle filled with serous fluid. You will perceive," said I, laying my forefinger upon the right-hand bean, "the peculiar shape of this sack or bag—" Just then the door-bell rang again, but I had now an excuse ready—a plausible one, that would explain everything; and I would not have cared if all the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Baldblather called upon me; so, as bold as a lion, I went to the door and opened it.

It was my friend Figaro. As soon as he caught a dim glimpse of my spectre of a nose and comic eyebrow he burst into such an uproarious fit of laughter that the house echoed with it. "Capital!" he shouted out. "Oh, Doctor, what a genius you have for the comic! That nose will bring down the house! Oh ho! ho! ho! You intend to paint it red—a true Bardolphian nose! Oh ho! ho! ho!" In vain I pulled him by the arm and pointed to the study door, and with shrugs and gestures signified that I had company. The nose and the double eyebrow ruined all my attempts at any thing like a remonstrative or appealing expression. At last I quieted him, whispered the state of the case in his ear, opened the study door, and ushered him into the presence of Dr. Baldblather, who was furiously reading the paper I had used as a screen, while his wife was inspecting the dramatic materials which had been hidden under it.

An instant had scarcely elapsed before the sound of wheels was heard rapidly approaching, sudden jerks of the bell continued uninterruptedly, and I had to admit a third visitor. It was Dutch Joe, my gardener, groom, and charioteer. His head was hanging down so that he did not perceive my altered visage; his arms were swinging from side to side; to my surprise he was weeping violently. "Oh, Doctor, your wife is maybe det!" "Dead?" "Yes, she hat a cat-fitt at de singin' schule, and I dink she's det and gone by this dime. All de ladies drow der scissor and der spoons and der needles; some for vater vent; some opened der vintoes, some to cry begin; oh, mein Himmel! and some say 'Joe, run for de Doctor!' Der old hoss is most use up, I trove so quick as you never see; hooray up, Doctor, maybe she's det so soon dat you never more will see if she don't be alive yet." Good Heavens! my head swam around! The awful intelligence brought by Joseph had been heard in the study and everybody came out in the hall. I was bundled into the vehicle as Dr. Baldblather whispered in my ear, "This is a judgment upon you;" and the next moment I was whirling towards the fatal Society rooms where, perhaps, I would be too late to receive even a parting recognition from my angel of a wife! At these thoughts I sobbed out aloud, and Joe joined me in a howl of sympathetic grief.

We reached the church, in the basement of which were the rooms of the Society; down the stairs I flew, burst into the lecture-room, and there found my wife lying upon pillows on a sort of sofa, looking as pale as a ghost, but still alive. In fact, the rooms having been overheated, was the cause of her fainting away, which had so frightened Dutch Joe. "My angel, what is the matter with you?" I cried, as I affectionately folded her in my arms; but she caught a glimpse of my nose, did not recognise me, gave a yawn, and fainted away again as dead as Jephthah's daughter.

Nearly all the ladies of the U. T. and C. A. screamed and flew out of the lecture-room. Joe, who had not had a view of my frontispiece before, and who was naturally superstitious, gave a yell and bolted also. The flying congregation

soon brought in the excellent clergyman who had charge of the parish to which the United Tatting and Crochet Association belonged; they also brought in Dr. Phineas B. Mumps, my rival; Dr. Baldblather and his wife followed hard upon our heels; Figaro summoned all the *dramatis personæ*; the Society ladies all flocked inside again; all the village vagabonds gathered about the windows and peered through them; my wife had her hands chafed, and wet rags wrapped around her head. I went to the vestry-room, procured a bowl of hot water, and unnosed myself; my wife recovered, but I lost my very best patients. The fault was, not that I had constructed a nose of Lima beans, but that I had been caught while making it.

THE END.

DOLLY.

A WESTERN DROVER'S STORY.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover; and I live miles and miles away, upon the Western prairie. There wasn't a home in sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we haven't many neighbours, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some dry goods and groceries before I came back, and, above all, a doll for our youngest Dolly; she had never had a store doll of her own, only the rag babies her mother had made her.

Dolly could talk of nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me "to buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing, I hurried off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolly's prattle about her doll.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse of mine, and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way though, I remembered it so well, and it was almost that when the storm that had been brewing, broke, and pelted the rain in torrents, five miles, or may be six, from home yet, too.

I rode on as fast as I could; but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened—I heard it again. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was dark as pitch. I got down and felt about in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me.

I am not superstitious—not very, but how could a real child be out in the prairie in such a night, at such a hour? It might be more than human.

The bit of a coward that hides himself in most men showed itself to me then, and I was half inclined to run away, but once more I heard that cry, and said I:

"If any man's child is hereabouts, Anthony Hunt is not a man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill, and groped that way. Sure enough I found a little

dripping thing that moaned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse, and the beast came to me, and I mounted, and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mammy. It seemed tired to death, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep against my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the door-yard I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dead fear of heart five minutes, before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and saw the room full of neighbours, and my wife amidst them weeping.

When she saw me she hid her face, "Oh don't tell him," she said, "it would kill him."

"What is it neighbours," I cried.

And one said, "Nothing now, I hope. What's that in your arms?"

"A poor, lost child," said I. "I found it on the road. Take it, will you, I've turned faint," and I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my little Dolly.

It was my darling, and none other, that I had picked up upon the drenched road.

My little child had wandered out to meet "daddy" and the doll, while her mother was at work, and whom they lamenting, as one dead. I thanked Heaven on my knees before them all. It is not much of a story, neighbours, but I think of it often in the night, and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help on the road, the little baby cry, hardly louder than a squirrel's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother on the meadow, a girl worth saving—I think, (but then I am her father and partial may be)—the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

THE MOORS.—OPENING OF THE SHOOTING SEASON.

For weeks past we have given particulars from various parts, both in England and Scotland, of the prospect supplied by the Moors of a good shooting season this year, and now we supply an illustration that will fittingly honour the great opening day, when so many birds fell before the quick eye and steady aim of the fowler. Last year having provided but poor sport, owing to the fields being bare of shelter from the prolonged and intense heat, many a veteran sportsman as well as hard-worked man who seeks his well-earned holiday, will thank the Fates that this season, at least, there is to be once more obtained, by those who know how to make it, some really good sport.

THE ARMS AND ARMOUR IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Progress is now being rapidly made in the rearrangement of the ancient armour in the Tower, and will be probably completed, the *Builder* states, in the course of another fortnight. To the mere sight-seers who stream through the building at the rate of from 500 to 700 *per diem*, the alterations may be of little importance or interest; but the student or antiquary who may have visited the collection in its previous state, will immediately recognise the advantages afforded to them, and join us in thanks to Mr. J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, under whose superintendence it has been effected. Proceeding on the same plan which has given so much satisfaction in his arrangement of the Meyrick collection at South Kensington—the success of which, as an exhibition, at length woke up the Government to the discreditable state of the national armoury, and induced them to solicit his services—Mr. Planché has ferreted out the unappreciated because unseen rarities scattered and hidden away in various nooks and corners of the store-house, and classified and arranged them chronologically in the several compartments appropriated to the successive periods of English history. The dingy, brick-dust coloured canvas monstrosities that did duty for banners, and were, all but four, inscribed with the names of illustrious personages who never wore the armour attributed to them, have been completely swept away, and the walls above the arches are painted with the lively colours of the Royal families of England, from the Plantagenets to the Stuarts, and bearing the names and dates of the sovereigns in gold from Henry II. to James II. Greater length is thus given to the vista, variety of decoration to the arcade, and, what is of infinitely more importance, useful instruction to the public.

RAMSGATE SANDS.

From eleven till one p.m. upon every week-day there are odder sights, queerer sounds, and quainter developments of Cockneydom to be seen on the strip of sea-shore between the pier and the new railway station at Ramsgate than are to be found elsewhere in the world. It is as if the salient features of many famous pleasure-places had been fused and transplanted. London speaks through them all, and it is seldom that either a figure or a voice implies that its owner is a sojourner from the provinces. Turn which way you will, you are reminded of the metropolis or its adjuncts; of White-chapel on Saturday night, of the New-cut on Sunday morning, of Battersea as it used to be before its "fields" were converted into a park, of Greenwich Fair in the old days, of Hampton race course on the Thursday; of Hampstead-heath on Mondays, of Rosherville at Whitsuntide; together with odd waifs and strays from the Zoological Gardens, the Polytechnic Institution, the Lowther Arcade, Tottenham-court-road, the "gaffs" of Shoreditch, and the sporting houses of the east. It is only the closest inspection which can pick out groups from what seems one vast and densely packed crowd. When the London boats have been seen off, and the last jests and farewells have been followed by signals extemporised of pocket-handkerchiefs, then the Sands begin to fill, and long processions from the pier and town unite in a full stream and take possession. It needs but a hasty glance round to make one wish that Mr. Frith would study Ramsgate again. His famous picture which we have reproduced in our columns by the engraver's art, is already historical, for it perpetuates a bygone time; and manners, costumes, and people have all changed mightily since it was painted. Nay, as if to prove how the years have sped since all England sympathised with the widow's invalid made merry with the laughing paddling child, and rejoiced or sorrowed with the other figures made so vividly real, the very locality has altered. The sea and sands are encroached on in many ways. The railway makes a

background in place of the cliff, and the whole intervening space between the land and the bathers seems smaller. Again, this space is unquestionably filled by a different class. Railway facilities and the extreme cheapness of the rate at which people are brought down by boat have told upon the Sands. It would be impossible for the most imaginative of artists to see there now the varying social types which Mr. Frith portrayed; and though there is abundant humour and enjoyment, it is all of a rollicking, free and easy kind. Thackeray dubbed Brighton London-super-Mare; but what with niggers, conjurers, hawkers, fast shop lads, fifth-rate men about town, damsels, children, and dogs, Ramsgate Sands have become an aggregate of London pleasures tempered by a sea-breeze. There is plenty of laughter always floating on the air, as well as pleasant friendly talk, and there is an unbounded faith in individuality in all such matters as dress, manners, and pronunciation. It is not difficult to make acquaintance either, or to ensure autobiographical confidences of the most comprehensive kind. This you will surely learn, that your fellows on the Sands are nearly all hard-working people, to whom a sea-side holiday is a pearl of great price; and who are enjoying their change with a vigour and heartiness only possible to those to whom holidays are rare.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE CHINE INN, at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, so well known to tourists, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last week.

A GREAT fire has occurred in Philadelphia, when 40,000 barrels of whisky were burnt in the Government warehouse. The total loss amounted to 6,000,000 dollars. Seven persons were injured.

ON Sunday morning the Rev. William Jackson, minister of the Free West Church, Airdrie, suddenly dropped down dead in his pulpit while preaching. Mr. Jackson was about sixty years of age.

A GENTLEMAN named Salter jumped into the Thames below Gravesend the other day from the Eagle steamer, and was drowned. He was accompanied by his son, a lad of thirteen, to whom he gave his watch and guard before taking the fatal leap, asking the boy to take care of it "in case any harm come to himself."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SHIPBUILDING YARD.—A deplorable accident has taken place in the arsenal at Rochefort. Some workmen were employed in unrigging the old mast-fitting machine, when part of the woodwork fell suddenly into the Charente, carrying five men along with it. Only one of them could be saved.

WRECK OF A VESSEL AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL HANDS.—During the gale which blew from the north-west on Monday night a vessel, supposed to be a schooner yacht, and having a gilt ball at the masthead, foundered slightly to the eastward of the Margate land-head buoy. The name of the vessel has not been ascertained. It is supposed that the crew have perished.

A LAD of twelve has just been tried in St. Petersburg for incendiarism, having deliberately set fire to his master's house, and to other houses in its vicinity, no fewer than five several times, two of the conflagrations occurring on the same day. On being questioned as to his motive for these outrages, he replied with apparent sincerity that "he wanted to see what a fire looked like!" The magistrates discharged him, recommending his relatives to keep him under close surveillance.

A SAD accident marred the pleasure of a day's excursion on Saturday. About 400 of the men employed in the erection of Blackfriars-bridge were taken to Kingston in two Citizen boats, and, having dined, the excursionists were embarking to return. One of the men unfortunately slipped as he was passing from one boat to the other, the paddles moved at the instant, and one of his legs was terribly crushed. Dr. Farr White attended to the poor fellow, and he was then taken to London.

AN inquest was held on Monday on the body of the gentleman who threw himself from the balcony of the Charing-cross Hotel on the previous Friday. It appeared from the evidence that he was Captain Frederick Bowker, late of the 109th Regiment. He had served for some time in India, and had come home on leave. He had had two sun strokes, which had affected his mind, and he was at times gloomy and morose, and subject to sudden insane impulses. The jury found that he had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

A VICIOUS HORSE.—One of the lads employed in the racing stables of Sir Joseph Hawley, at Kingsclere, was seriously injured a few days ago. He was leading Rosicrucian, when that powerful horse reared, and knocked him down. His head was severely lacerated by the animal's forefeet. The horse then began trampling on the lad, and also bit him, leaving the marks of his teeth on the lad's face. Assistance was soon rendered, otherwise the vicious brute might have inflicted injuries of a still more serious character.

MURDER OF TWO SAILORS.—On the 5th of July last a row took place in Upper Frederick-street, Liverpool, between a Manila man named Ivan Florendo and two sailors named Simmons and Williams, the latter being stabbed mortally by Florendo. Williams died on the 16th July, and Simmons on the 2nd inst. An inquest was yesterday held before Mr. Clarke Aspinall, the borough coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Florendo, who was committed for trial at the assizes.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING.—The *Independent du Centre* of Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme) contains an account of a fearful occurrence. The diligence from that town to Bort was three days back ascending a steep hill-side beyond Tanves, when it was suddenly enveloped in two clouds heavily charged with electricity, coming in opposite directions and which met at that point. Suddenly a flash was seen accompanied by a loud detonation, and the postillion with the five horses by which the vehicle was being drawn were all struck dead. None of the passengers were hurt.

A BUTCHER named Barden, at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was cutting up some lamb in his shop for two ladies a day or two since, when, without any apparent cause, he suddenly plunged the knife into his own throat and killed himself. This was at a quarter to one o'clock, and at half-past two (so promptly, according to the *Isle of Man Times*, are such affairs disposed of in that island), his worship the high bailiff held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT CHARING-CROSS STATION.—A very shocking case of suicide occurred at Charing-cross station about four o'clock on Friday afternoon last week. A gentleman who had been staying at Charing-cross Hotel threw himself deliberately from the balcony in front of the smoking saloon which overlooks the interior of the station on to the stone platform below. He was of course killed on the spot, his head being completely smashed. The body was at once removed in a cab to Charing-cross Hospital. The name of the gentleman was supposed, from a letter found in his pocket, to be Captain Frederick Bowker. The occurrence caused terrible consternation among the numerous passengers at the station.

AN extraordinary accident is reported from Malta. Some officers of the garrison, thinking to compliment the inhabitants of the island on one of their great festivals, that of the Madonna of Mount Carmel, added to the illuminations provided by the Roman Catholic authorities by fixing a number of lights from the stores which were always understood to be kept for the purpose of lighting up the port in the case of a night attack. They proved, however, to be fatal projectiles, and as soon as they were fired they delivered a storm of grape-shot. Fortunately, although there were crowds of spectators, little or no harm was done. The officers, seeing the mistake they had made, rushed forward at great personal risk, and threw several of the infernal machines into the sea, when they exploded under water.

ITALIAN FORGERS.—The police of Milan have just made an important capture of forgers. An individual was arrested a few days back at Turin for attempting to pass a bad note of 500 lire, and on being questioned confessed that this spurious paper was fabricated by an engineer of the first-named city, named Pagani. The latter was consequently arrested as he was leaving his residence, and on the police entering the house they surprised his sister signing the name of the director of the National Bank on two other forged notes. The young woman, who is only 20 years of age and of prepossessing appearance, was then removed to prison, with her mother, who was present, and a photographer of the city. Pagani is but 28 years old, and was considered a rising man in his profession. The whole of the parties have since been sent to Turin to be tried.

DARING BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Monday afternoon the house of Mr. Peak, excise collector, Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, was entered by two men while the inmates were up stairs. After ransacking different parts of the house they proceeded to Mrs. Peak's bed-room, where she had lain down on the bed. Mrs. Peak at once screamed "Murder!" "Robbers!" and, on going towards the window to give an alarm, she was brutally struck on the head with a "jimmy" and rendered insensible, the blood from the wounds besmearing the window curtain. The villains then made their escape, carrying off with them a small quantity of silver plate, and up to the present time have not been captured. Shortly afterwards two men were apprehended on suspicion with a corresponding piece of the missing plate in their possession, but were subsequently set at liberty. Mrs. Peak lies in a very precarious state.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, on Friday last week, a boy named Charles Gritt stated that he poisoned Miss Emily Collier, the daughter of Mr. Collier, an oil merchant, of Newport, on Easter Monday last. Gritt was taken from the Caerleon Industrial Schools by Mr. Collier, and on Easter Monday he offered Miss Collier some wheat, a portion of which she ate. She told her mother the boy had given her some wheat, and said it tasted very nasty. She was told to throw it in the fire, which she did, and it was noticed that it emitted a peculiar flame. In the evening she was taken ill, and next day a doctor was sent for, who at once pronounced her case hopeless, as paralysis of the brain had set in, and on the following Thursday she died, but no one seems to have suspected that she had been poisoned. Mr. Collier had some fowls in his possession, all of which died in a very strange manner just about the same time. Gritt admits having poisoned the fowls also. The eldest son of Mr. Collier was ill for about a week about the time his sister died. Gritt says he gave the wheat to Miss Collier to see what effect poison would have on a human being.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The North German Lloyd steamer Deutschland, on her passage from Bremen to Southampton, when off Hastings, collided with a schooner called the Mary Bottwood, from Dieppe, laden with stones. The schooner sank immediately, the captain only (who was on deck at the time) being saved. The Deutschland stood by for upwards of an hour after the collision, but nothing further could be seen or heard. The captain of the schooner says the remainder of the crew, consisting of two men and one boy, must have sunk with the vessel. He also states that he received the greatest kindness from the captain of the Deutschland. From the depositions made before the receiver of wreck at Plymouth, it appears that the schooner was running before the wind, and saw the steamer's lights 20 minutes before the collision took place, but did not put her helm about, according to the regulations, leaving it to the steamer to keep out of her way. On the part of the steamer it is stated that the schooner's lights were only visible at a short distance, and showed only when it was too late to avert the accident.

STABBING.—Early on Sunday morning a horrible offence was committed at Wallingford. A young man named William Young, who has been employed for some time as a carpenter at the New Asylum Works, at Mouldsford, was returning from Winterbrook, where he had been with some friends, to Wallingford. When he reached the Lower-green three men and three women were there. Two of the men were fighting. Young remonstrated with them, when one of them rushed at him and stabbed him in the abdomen with a large knife. Finding he was wounded, he went as far as Mr. C. A. Barrett's surgery, some 30 or 40 yards distant, when he became exhausted and helpless. Mr. Barrett at once had him conveyed to his lodgings, the Oxford-house, by Police-constables Gould, Hewett, and Webb, when everything was done to alleviate his sufferings, but without hope of his recovery. The men engaged in the quarrel, whose names are William Bennet, John Chesterman, and James Durbidge, were apprehended soon after the occurrence by the constables above-named. The magisterial investigation will be held this morning. The knife with which the wound was inflicted was found near the scene of the occurrence.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION OF ROCKETS.—An alarming explosion, and one which did considerable damage to property, but fortunately unattended with injury to person or loss of life, took place on Saturday night, in the dwelling-house occupied by

Mr. Thomas Lewis, waterman, Washington-street, Liverpool. It appears that during the day a son of Mr. Lewis returned from sea, and brought with him to the house a large quantity of rockets and ball cartridges, which were placed in a back parlour. About ten o'clock at night a young man and woman (two members of Mr. Lewis's family) heard a slight explosion, apparently from the direction of the back kitchen. They immediately started to the front floor, which they had no sooner opened than they heard a tremendous explosion, the effect of which was to blow them both into the street. It was found, however, that much damage had been done to the house. The whole of the windows, back and front, were blown or shaken out, and several of the coping stones to them fell down in consequence of the shock; the ceiling of the room in which the explosion took place was displaced, and the front parlour wall was blown through into the lobby. Much damage also was done to the furniture.

IMPUDENT HOTEL ROBBERY.—At Manchester, on Monday, John Davis was charged with having stolen a watch and chain, value £30, from the Queen's Hotel, the property of Mr. William Henry Greenhow. The prosecutor said that on Sunday morning, just as he awoke, he saw the prisoner cross the room at the end of his bed. He touched his hat to the prosecutor, and slipped out of the room. Prosecutor followed him through almost every part of the hotel, calling "Stop thief!" The prisoner was eventually stopped, and the watch and chain found in his hand. James Simpson, a night porter at the Queen's, said he was on the ground floor, and hearing Mr. Greenhow call "stop thief," he took hold of the prisoner, who pushed him to one side, and tried to escape. Witness, however, obtained assistance, and took the watch out of the prisoner's hand. In explaining how the prisoner obtained an entrance, witness said he entered the hotel behind one of the waiters, and asked to be shown to No. 11 room. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that he was a German, and had come to this country from Hamburg. He intended returning to Germany, but having no money, he went into the Queen's Hotel and took the watch. Mr. Headlam—Well, you know it was a very impudent robbery. I will send you to prison for six months.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC.—A few days ago information was conveyed to the chief constable of Leicestershire, which led him to communicate with the Commissioners in Lunacy, and on Wednesday last week a gentleman instructed by them came to Leicester, and having had an interview with Mr. Goodyer, the chief constable, a party, including several magistrates, repaired to a lodge-house in the parish of Sheepshed, near Loughborough, in the occupation of a small farmer named Black. Here a shocking spectacle was revealed to them. A poor demented creature, 74 years of age, was found with his feet manacled, and his hands fastened at the wrists by handcuffs securely chained to the wall of a small room. It was elicited that the wretched man's name was Richard Bagley Wild, and that he had been under his (Black's) care for thirty years, and previously in the custody of another person for a like period, during which time he had been kept chained up in the way described. Black received a pound a week for taking charge of the poor creature, who it is but fair to state, was found apparently healthy, well nourished, and perfectly clean. An information was laid against Black for not having taken proper care of his charge; and on the Thursday he was brought before Messrs. Johnson and Warner, two of the county justices, at Loughborough. Wild has been placed under the care of Mr. Buck, in the Leicester and Rutland Lunatic Asylum.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAREWOOD HOUSE.—A distressing occurrence has happened near Arthington, by which William Kane, a keeper to Lord Harewood, was drowned, and a second keeper, named Pocket, narrowly escaped with his life. At Harewood House there are some young cormorants, which are in course of training, and five keepers were engaged in dragging the Wharfe to obtain fish for the birds. The spot at which the operations were in progress was near the Nunery Farm, and whilst pulling the net along some of the men were immersed in the water. Lady Harewood, the Hon. Jerrold Lascelles, and several other members of the Harewood family, and Major Fursby, who is on a visit to Harewood House, were on the embankment watching the proceedings. Kane and Pocket got beyond their depth, and from their struggles it was evident they were in a very perilous position. The Hon. Jerrold Lascelles and Major Fursby courageously plunged into the water, and endeavoured to rescue the keepers. Pocket was seized by the Major, and with some difficulty saved, but the efforts of Mr. Lascelles to rescue Kane were unavailing. When he reached Kane, the drowning man caught him by the ankle, and retained his clutch quite desperately. After a separation had been effected, Mr. Lascelles made for the bank, and there tying a rope round his waist dashed into the water again, and strove with every nerve to reach the struggling keeper, but before he could reach him he had sunk.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—Early on Saturday morning the village of Aberfeldy was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that a house at Croftcur, about two miles west of Aberfeldy, had been burnt down during the night, and two persons, a man and a boy, burnt to death, while a woman was so severely injured as not to be expected to live. The circumstances of the case, so far as known, are as follows:—The family consisted of Mr. Donald McGregor, crofter; his sister, who kept house for him; and a boy about 16, named Menzies, a nephew of the woman McGregor. They had all retired to rest in the evening, and when the fire commenced or how it originated is not known, but about eleven o'clock people on the Appin and Weem side of the river saw the house (which is not visible from Aberfeldy) in flames. The neighbours also noticed it about the same time, and, hastening to the scene, were able to rescue the woman alive, though dreadfully burned, but the man and boy were quite dead, and the bodies badly burned, having, no doubt, been suffocated by the smoke ere the fire reached them. The body of Mr. McGregor was found as if he had been trying to reach the door when overpowered. The boy had never got out of bed. Dr. Menzies was speedily in attendance, and attended Miss McGregor, but little or no hope is entertained of her recovery. The deceased Mr. McGregor was a most respectable, quiet man, and the boy was a promising lad. The sad event, the like of which has not occurred for many a day, has cast a deep gloom over the whole neighbourhood.

THE SCHUMACKER FAMILY.—The Schumacker family of Paris will, no doubt, be remembered, with its law suits and criminal trials:—The father, a cabman, suing the daughter, a woman of the demi-monde, who had become the Marquise d'Orvault, for alimony, and the son condemned to the guillotine, from which he subsequently escaped, for shooting at his sister to

extort money from her. The parents have now just appeared again in public to prosecute a female swindler, calling herself the Countess Jordan Poninska, née Countess d'Osten-Sack n. This woman, shortly after the trial of the son, called on the Schumackers, and, pretending to have great influence with the Empress and personages of rank, offered to solicit a pardon for the young man. The cabman and his wife, from their past experience, might have been expected to be less credulous, but they readily became the dupes of this great lady, who, although, according to her representations, possessed of entire villages in Poland, condescended to borrow sums of money varying from 100fr., to meet the costs on a draft for 80,000fr., which she was expecting, down to 1fr. 35c. to pay for mending a pair of shoes. The *soi-disant* countess, of course, could not call on great people to intercede for the son without wearing jewellery, and as she had none herself, she borrowed from the Schumackers a gold chain, with a diamond worth 400fr., a pearl ring, and a coral bracelet, but which, as might be expected, she never returned. She likewise took Madame Schumacker into her service as cook, and allowed the latter to advance money for marketing. But the famous draft for 80,000fr. not arriving, the cabman and his wife lost patience, and denounced their protectress to the police, who discovered that she had been already condemned for swindling in Baden, Saxony, and England. Being now brought to trial the spurious countess was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire, has given £5,000 to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties, now being erected at Lancaster.

Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of the late Bishop of Salisbury, attended her son's funeral on Saturday. The venerable lady, who is eighty-eight years of age, was drawn to the grave in a bath chair.

Mr. Josiah Mason, a citizen of Birmingham, has erected an orphanage at Erdington for 300 children, at a cost of £60,000, and has endowed the charity with landed estates valued at £200,000, thus making in the total £260,000 for charitable purposes.

A HOME FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—An attempt is making in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to raise a fund for the purchase of a home for Jefferson Davis in that, his native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if 60,000dols. or more shall be subscribed to the fund, to give a splendid building site for a house, with ten acres attached, within four miles of Louisville.

A HOUSE which has just now been prepared gives a very gloomy picture of the condition of cotton manufacture at Preston. It appears that there are sixteen mills altogether stopped, and at several others either short time has been introduced or a portion of the machinery only is kept at work. The effect upon the labour market is that in the spinning department alone something like 1,400 fewer persons are required than would be the case if a healthy activity of trade prevailed.

ON THE BOOKS OF THE BANK.—There are 5,429 Smiths who receive dividends on various sums in the public stocks. 2,478 Browns are also among the distinguished quarter of a million, and 2,190 bear the name of Jones. We say their dividends are for "various sums." There are fundholders and fundholders. In Consoles alone there are not fewer than 1,140 accounts on which the half-yearly dividend is less than 6s. There are 77 accounts on which the dividend does not exceed 1s., and 25 on which it is 1d. In defence of twopenny fundholders it is right to explain that some of these accounts are remanents, no longer claimed, of larger sums, and the dividends find their way eventually into the "unclaimed dividend" account of the Government. In other cases they accumulate until they form a sum worth applying for.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., at a meeting of working men in Chelsea made a suggestion which he thinks will meet the objection that working men sent to Parliament will be only the delegates of their constituents. His proposal is that working men who may be elected should, upon taking their seats at the commencement of each new Parliament, make a declaration similar to that now made by Ministers as the condition of receiving a pension, and affirm that they could not duly perform the duties required of them as members of Parliament without receiving the salary allowed by an Act proposed to members of the House of Commons making this declaration. He thought that a bill to this effect would be supported by those on both sides of the House who objected to general payment of members.

The *Liverpool Mercury* states that on Saturday the "Conservative working men" of Liverpool and the neighbourhood had arranged to hold a picnic in Knowsley Park, and present an address to the Earl of Derby. Several thousands of persons arrived at Knowsley, but it rained heavily, the excursionists were wet through, and when they went to the refreshment tents found that a number of persons who are described as "riotous youths" had already made a raid on the tents, seized a large portion of the refreshments which had been provided for the Conservative working men and their friends, and had taken away a quantity of crockery-ware. Many of the excursionists had consequently to return home hungry as well as wet. The address, it is stated, was not presented to the Earl of Derby.

EXTRAORDINARY scenes in a graveyard are reported from Belfast. The Privy Council had ordered the closing of the Shankhill burying-ground, except where there could be seven feet of earth left above each coffin. For two days, until a late hour at night, a number of persons, to evade this order, took possession of the graveyard, and disinterred the remains from the overcrowded graves. Their object was to sink the graves so deep as to enable them to re-inter the coffins, and still retain the right of sepulture in the particular spot. The scene was of the most dreadful character: coffins in all stages of decomposition were lying about; and even undecayed shrouds. The mayor, ultimately, with a police force, appeared, and having convinced the people that they were acting illegally, the graves were covered up again.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1869-70.—The request of Mr. Alderman Dakin to be allowed, on the ground of his recent severe illness, and from which he has not yet sufficiently recovered, to yield his claim to election to the mayoralty for the coming year seems to have met with a tacit consent both of the Court of Aldermen and of the Livery, and it is understood that Alderman Beesley, who stands next in seniority, is prepared to undertake the duties a year in advance should the Livery, on Michaelmas-day next think proper to sanction the arrangement, by passing over Mr. Alderman Dakin until another year, and returning Mr. Alderman Beesley as one of the two aldermen for the choice of the Court of Aldermen.

THE rector of Stepney, the Rev. Richard Lee, died on Friday evening last week at the rectory, Whitehorse-lane. The deceased, who was in his seventieth year, was appointed to the living in 1845. His name, unfortunately, has long been too familiar to the public in relation to quarrels with his curates, his pecuniary difficulties, and other infelicities of a like nature. The ancient rectory of St. Dunstan, Stepney, of which Dean Colet was once rector, is worth £800 a year, and is now in the gift of Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London. The building of 200 houses on the rectory grounds was commenced five years ago, and has been recently completed. This will add £100 a year to the value of the living, and as many thousands when the lease expires.

DURING the past year a total of 213,686 alien passengers arrived at the port of New York. Of these 101,989 were Germans, 47,571 Irish, 29,695 English, 14,520 Swedes, 7,390 Scotch, 3,302 Swiss, and 2,811 French. This statement shows a decrease in alien emigration of 29,041 persons as compared with statistics of 1867, but an increase of 22,421 over the average of previous years. A total of 532 vessels (including repeated voyages) were employed for their conveyance, of which 218 started from Liverpool, 50 from London, 51 from Glasgow, 2 from Londonderry, 2 from Cardiff, 6 from Havre, 118 from Bremen, 72 from Hamburg, 8 from Antwerp, and 2 from Genoa.

THE Tir National and fetes at Liège, to which the English volunteers have been specially invited, promise to be unusually attractive for a provincial town like Liège. The prizes to be shot for will be of the value of nearly £1,000, the greater part in money and the rest in articles presented to the Tir National by the Liégeois. The volunteers will arrive on Saturday, September 18, and stay till the following Wednesday, when they will go to Spa to shoot for prizes at long distances. The fetes comprise aquatic sports and boat racing on the Meuse, harmonic festivals, *al fresco* entertainments and balls, and the King will preside at a banquet to be given to the foreign riflemen. After the Liège Tir the volunteers will go to Brussels and compete for prizes at the Belgian Grand Tir National. Lord Bury is talked of as being likely to be requested to take command of the English volunteers.

AN amusing Fenian suit is now going on in New York. In the heyday of the Brotherhood, in 1865, a deposit of 20,000 dollars in gold was made with August Belmont and Co., New York bankers, "in trust for the Fenian Brotherhood." Now, sundry Fenians want to get possession of it, but the bankers refuse to give it up and the case has got into the courts. The famous "Head Centre John O'Mahony," after many months passed in obscurity, has emerged to the surface, and appears as a claimant, representing himself as his own counsel. He had a receiver, named Barré, appointed by the Superior Court, who gave the necessary securities, and demanded the funds of Belmont and Co., but they did not interpret "in trust for the Fenian Brotherhood" to mean paying over to the deposed "Head Centre," and came into court acknowledging possession of the funds, but refusing to deliver them. Thus the matter stands now.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened for the purpose of promoting the extension of the system of workmen's trains upon the suburban districts of the Metropolitan and Great Western Railways, was held on Friday night last week at Notting Hill. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., advised the committee to form a deputation to wait upon Mr. Shaw Lefevre at the Board of Trade to request the Government to bring in a bill for the object desired. The bill should not be of too compulsory a character, as railway companies under compulsory Acts would not do more than act up to the bare letter of the law. The great objection railway companies had to the extension of the system of working-men's trains was their great liability in case of accidents, which was the same whatever the fare might be. He, therefore, considered that the principal clause of the bill should be one which should fix the maximum compensation at £100. They must not act offensively to the companies, as they had a strong party in the House.

THE HOUSE TAX.—Mr. Alderman Lawrence has put the following resolution on the notice paper of the House of Commons for next session:—"That the House Tax is unfairly, unequally, and unjustly assessed, and ought to be repealed; inasmuch as the mansions of the rich and affluent, surrounded by parks and pleasure gardens, are assessed at insignificant nominal amounts, while the houses occupied by the working classes in separate rooms or floors, are situated in close and crowded neighbourhoods in our great cities, and assessed at the rack rentals; and because this tax falls upon professional men of moderate income, and upon clerks and small traders, with a pressure equal to an additional property tax of 2d. in the pound, whilst the burden diminishes in proportion as incomes increase in amount until it is only equivalent to an additional property tax of 4d. in the pound upon those possessed of very large means; and also because it imposes injurious restrictions upon the construction of buildings specially adapted for the lodging of the working classes."

CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE.—On Monday forenoon Mr. Sinclair, the agent in London for Dick's patent portable and self-acting chemical fire engine, gave a practical test of its merits before his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck, Sir Hope Grant, quartermaster-general; Sir J. W. Gordon, inspector-general of Engineers; and other gentlemen. Mr. Sinclair first explained the principle of the machine, which is simply a colander filled with water highly charged with carbonic acid gas (the chemicals used being carbonate of soda and tartaric acid). Afterwards a structure of inflammable wood, 14ft. long, 9ft. high, and 4ft. thick, composed of barrels, split wood, and shavings, profusely sprinkled with petroleum, was set on fire, and it was allowed to burn fiercely; and at the command of Sir Hope Grant two No. 6 were brought to bear upon the burning mass, and, to the astonishment of all, the flames were instantly subdued. A quantity of petroleum was again thrown over the structure and allowed to burn up more fiercely than before, this time the fire getting a good hold of the material used, when it was again completely extinguished in about a minute by the two machines. The Prince of Teck and Sir Hope Grant expressed themselves highly satisfied, and thought the machines invaluable for their simplicity and portability. His Serene Highness ordered two to be sent to Kensington Palace at once.

A DARING TRICK.—An individual aged more than 80 has just died at Charonne, where he had settled down under an assumed name, after an extraordinary life of adventure. His real name was Gousserant, and he was born at Oseun (Hautes-Pyrénées) in 1787. He entered the service of Tronchet, the celebrated advocate, in 1806, but his master dying about a month later, he disappeared the same evening, and with him a considerable sum of money. From that moment he ever after lived by his wits, and some of his adventures were marked by great daring. One of his exploits was the following:—In 1809 the Austrians had entered Bavaria, and the Emperor Napoleon was leaving Paris in haste to meet the enemy, his route being officially announced by way of Metz. One morning, a horseman, wearing an officer's uniform with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and covered with dust as if after a hard ride, suddenly arrived at Nancy, in the courtyard of the residence occupied by the prefect, and demanded in an imperious tone to speak to that functionary. "Tell him," he said, "that I am the Prince of Monaco, aide-de-camp to the Emperor." M. Marquis, who held these functions, and was absent in the town, was at once sent for, his wife in the meantime offering refreshments to the stranger, who said that he had ridden in all haste from Metz. When the prefect came in the stranger informed him that the Emperor, for secret motives, had changed his route, and would pass through Nancy the next morning at ten, and receive the civil and military authorities. As to himself (the officer), he must leave for Strasbourg in the afternoon, but with perfect grace accepted an invitation to a repast, which was hurriedly prepared, and at which the bishop, the general commanding the district, and other officials were present. Just before taking leave the stranger remarked to the prefect casually that he had left Metz so hastily that he had not had time to provide himself with sufficient money. M. Petitjean, the receiver of taxes, who was present, offered to advance 4,000fr., which the other on receiving dropped carelessly into his pocket without counting them. The prince, who was no other than Gousserant, left soon after, and the imposition was only discovered some hours later; the man was arrested on the following day as he was endeavouring to play off the same trick on the Prefect of Strasbourg. For this fraud he underwent five years' imprisonment.

THE CURFEW.

"I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar."—Milton.

THAT the curfew-bell came in with William the Conqueror is a common, but erroneous supposition. It is true, that by one of his laws he ordered the people to put out their fires and lights and go to bed at the eight o'clock curfew-bell; but it is recorded in Peshell's "History of Oxford" that Alfred the Great ordered the inhabitants of that city to cover their fires on the ringing of the bell at Carfax every night at eight o'clock. The utensil or instrument supposed to have been used for covering the wood fires was something similar to a Dutch oven, as shown in our illustration. The wood and embers were raked as close as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the curfew, or *couver-feu*, was put over them, the open part placed close to the back of the chimney; by this contrivance, the air being almost totally excluded, the fire was, of course, quickly extinguished. The abolition of the custom was ordered by Henry I. on the 6th of August, 1,110.

THE BATHS AT CATALANS.

THE picturesque village of Catalans is situated at a short distance from Marseilles. A few years since an intelligent man resolved to establish baths here, the success of which was immediate. Our engraving will give an idea of the establishment erected by a skilful architect, M. Bordes. That part of the baths which is reserved for the ladies is completely isolated. Every kind of baths, besides cold sea-baths, is found at the establishment. Vast pools have been constructed for children and sick folk, and it is not unlikely that the baths at Catalans will enter into vigorous competition with the so-called Thermal Waters or Hot Springs. Why should not the Mediterranean, with its sky so blue, its horizon so golden, and its waters so limpid, have its baths as well as the coast from Biarritz to Boulogne?

THE SCOTTISH TOURIST.—LOCH LOMOND.

A FAVOURITE resort of the Scottish Tourist is Loch Lomond, the largest of the Scotch, and, indeed, of the British lakes. It lies between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; is of a triangular shape, and about twenty-four miles in length. Its greatest breadth is from seven to eight miles, and its area is estimated at 25,000 acres. Its usual depth is about 20 fathoms, but its greatest depth is 120 fathoms. It is studded with numerous islands, some of which are of considerable size, and finely wooded. The scenery of the lake is varied and magnificent; steam vessels are established on the lake for the accommodation of tourists, which, in the summer time, are numerous. Our illustration on the present page will give a good idea of the scenery of the lake and the surrounding country.

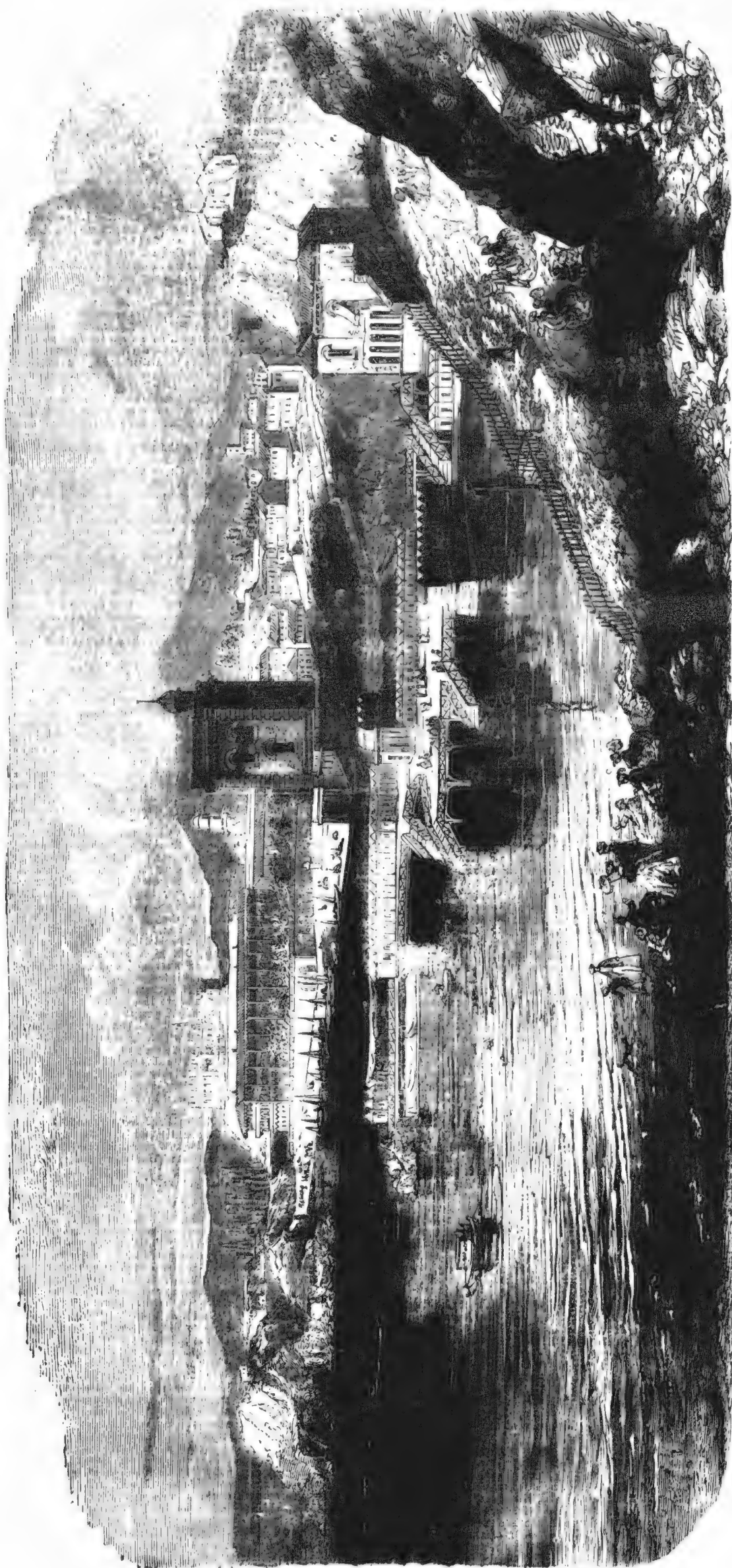
THE STORY OF A SAD FALL.

AT a recent meeting of the Paddington board of guardians—Mr. F. J. Prescott in the chair—the case of Mr. Hamilton Wood, who had been admitted into the workhouse in a destitute condition, and of whom we spoke last week, was brought before the house. It will be remembered that he stated that he had formerly been in very affluent circumstances, but had lost the whole of his money through the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., and other similar disasters, and under these circumstances, coupled with the fact that he was 70 years of age, he asked that some little indulgences should be shown him beyond those allowed the lower class of paupers in the workhouse. A resolution that the chairman and Mr. W. Goolett, vice-chairman, do visit the man and further question him, was put and adopted. Half an hour afterwards the two gentlemen returned from their visit to Mr. Wood, and the following is the story of the old man's life, which, from documentary and other evidence, is now known to be too true. Mr. Wood disclaimed being a relation of the nobleman and gentleman previously named, and said that the chairman had misunderstood him. The chairman said he might have done so. The gentlemen spoken of had only been his friends. He was born in Manchester, where his father was an opulent merchant. On arriving at manhood he succeeded to a business in which he employed 500 men, and he eventually accumulated a very large fortune, upon which he retired into private life to enjoy the fruits of his industry; but finding the life of a country gentleman to him so monotonous as to become insupportable, he came up to London and embarked in various speculations. Eventually he became a prominent director of the Marylebone Bank; and when that affair collapsed he was served with a writ for £150,000, and thus became beggared. He then went to the Southern States of America, where he again succeeded in acquiring a large fortune, every penny of which he lost during the American civil war. Returning back to London he contrived to again start himself in business, and success again followed his footsteps, but his spirit of enterprise died out with his last failure, which was caused by the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s concern, which left him a ruined destitute pauper. Mr. Wood adds that he has not a friend in England, but he has two sons in Rome who are well-to-do artists. He declares that he has discovered something wonderful which will reduce the art of wood carving to a minimum of labour, and that he should like to see his invention brought out before he dies. After the chairman had borne testimony to the great intelligence and gentlemanly demeanour displayed by Mr. Wood, the subject dropped.

VELOCIPEDS.—We were invited by Messrs. Whight and Mann of 143, Holborn Hill, to inspect their new two-wheel *Velocipedes*, and after making a very careful inspection of the admirable workmanship, strength, &c., &c., decidedly pronounced them to be far superior to any we have yet seen either of British or American Manufacture.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value \$1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE BATHS AT CATALANS, NEAR MARSEILLES.



GREAT GATHERING AND MASS MEETING OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.

On Monday, not fewer than from 10,000 to 12,000 of unionist miners belonging to the South Yorkshire district thronged the town of Barnsley, which was the scene of a monster mass meeting, procession and gala. The gathering, which was held under the auspices of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, the largest combination of miners in England, seemed to possess great importance, owing to the unhappy strife which is at present raging in that district. It may be stated that at the present time not fewer than 2,000 miners, together with their wives and children (in all 8,000 souls) are dependent on the union funds for support, with no immediate signs of resuming work. Throughout the whole of the extensive district work was suspended. A great mass meeting was held in a large enclosed field. The Rev. R. Stainton, of Sheffield, presided. The annual statement of accounts of the association was placed before the meeting and adopted. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting, having heard the statement of expenditure for the past twelve months, and the statement as to the present position of affairs in the mining district of South Yorkshire, regrets that the association should have been called upon to expend so large a sum of money in support of its members locked out and on strike, when, in the opinion of this meeting, the establishment of boards of arbitration would have settled the various protracted disputes now existing between some of

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

On Saturday morning an accident of a very alarming character, and which under other circumstances might have resulted in a frightful disaster, occurred on the North British Railway, between Gorebridge and Dalhousie. It appears that on Friday night, while a disabled engine was being conveyed to St. Margaret's for repair, an axle gave way, about half a mile to the south of Dalhousie, the result being that a portion of the up-line was rendered quite unfit for traffic. While the damage to the permanent way was being repaired, the whole of the traffic, both up and down, on the section between Dalhousie and Gorebridge, had to be worked along the up line; and this was still going on when the express from Carlisle, due in Edinburgh at nine minutes past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, arrived at the point in question. To the south of Dalkeith there is a pretty steep gradient running up to within a short distance of Heriot. With a view to provide against the contingency of goods waggons breaking away and running backward down the slope, the down line is provided, at short intervals, with what are called safety sidings. The points connected with these sidings are so arranged that, while they allow a train going southward to pass without interruption, they shunt a train going northward off the main line, unless specially opened to allow it to proceed.

THE TRIAL OF THE MOLD RIOTERS.

The trial of the Mold rioters was resumed before Lord Chief Justice Bovill on Monday morning. The names of the prisoners, who are all colliers, are Isaac Jones, William Griffith, Rowland Jones, Gomer Jones, Richard Jones, and William Hughes. At the opening of the court Mr. Morgan Lloyd addressed the jury for the defence, his speech lasting an hour and a half.

Lord Chief Justice Bovill, in summing up, said his only surprise was that with so numerous a body of soldiers and constables who went through the eventful fifteen or twenty minutes all escaped with their lives. It was fortunate for them, but still more fortunate for the prisoners, because, had death followed, it would have been the duty of the prosecution to have preferred charges of wilful murder against them. He had ruled that the men who were on the day of the riot being taken to the railway station were in lawful custody, and there was no excuse for attacking and wounding the constables. It must be made out to the satisfaction of the jury that the wounds were inflicted with one or other of the intents mentioned in the indictments in order to find the prisoners guilty. It was scarcely possible, and not necessary, to prove which man threw the stone that wounded any particular individual. The jury must judge from the numbers and conduct of the mob. He asked for what purpose 1,500 people remained one hour and a half after the men were committed to prison. No answer had been suggested by the



THE SCOTTISH TOURIST.—VIEW OF LOCH LOMOND.—(SEE PAGE 1372.)

the coal-owners and their workpeople. That propositions having been frequently made by the men and by the association to settle the present disputes by arbitration, and the colliery proprietors having rejected such proposals, this meeting pledges itself to use every endeavour to keep up the support of the men locked out and on strike until satisfactory terms can be obtained from the employers. That the miners of South Yorkshire (after six years' labour, and at great cost to the association, in conjunction with the miners throughout the United Kingdom, to get a bill before the House of Commons for the better regulation of mines and for the protection of miners), feel deeply the injustice done to them by the Secretary of State in withdrawing the Mines Regulation Bill until another session of Parliament, seeing that the lives of their fellow-men are being constantly sacrificed through the want of better supervision that ought to be enforced by the Legislature of the country." The rest of the day was spent in dancing and other amusements.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68,413: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 6d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s., at all grocers, and 163, William-street, New York.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Under these circumstances, when on Saturday morning it became necessary to work all the traffic on one line, men were stationed at the various sidings to open the points for the passage of up trains. At the West Bryans siding was posted a surfaceman named George Ferrier. It is alleged that about the time when the express came up Ferrier had left his post to seek shelter from a shower under a neighbouring bridge. Be this as it may, it would seem that at the critical moment there was no one at hand to open the points, and the train consequently dashed into the siding. The driver had observed the oversight while still about 20 yards from the points, and of course at once did his utmost to check his train. All his efforts would have been of little avail had there been any obstruction, as there often is, at the upper end of the siding. Providentially, however, the siding, itself sloping upward with a severe gradient, ended in a field that sloped in the same direction, and where there was ample space to expend any amount of impetus. By the time the train reached the top of the siding there was only sufficient force left to carry it into the field to the extent of its own length, and there engine and carriages, all quite uninjured, rested quietly among the standing grain. The passengers suffered nothing but a little rough jolting, and probably to most of them this was the first intimation that anything had gone wrong. Another train coming up shortly afterwards afforded the means of forwarding the passengers, and within an hour or two after the accident the express was safely got back to the rails.

prisoners' counsel. He had been unable to discover with what lawful object the mob threw stones. Captain Blake deserved the greatest commendation for the humanity with which he exercised the powers entrusted to him; for when the soldiers were ordered to fire, they were not to do so ineffectually.

The summing-up occupied more than three hours and a half. The jury consulted for a quarter of an hour. They acquitted Richard Jones, but convicted all the other prisoners on all the counts.

The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said it was a painful thing that the prisoners should be placed in so serious a position. They were responsible for the loss of life and for the bloodshed that had occurred, and had run the most serious risk. They had endeavoured by violence to break the law, and to defy authority. They thought to overpower a small body of men and to escape detection. The wonder was that hundreds of them did not welter in their blood. If such things were permitted there would be an end to all order. But the law was too powerful for such attacks. They might be successful for the moment, but the consequences must recoil on the heads of all who had recourse to violence. It was impossible to look lightly on such an offence; but he had power to mitigate the extreme sentence which the law allowed. It was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such attacks. He sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for ten years.

The sentence produced much sensation in court. The trial was not concluded until past eight o'clock.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S PRESENTS.

LETTERS and newspapers from Victoria help to explain the general disgust of all classes in that part of the world at the item of £3,500 charged in the English estimates for the Duke of Edinburgh's presents. In themselves, the articles, so far as they have been publicly acknowledged, appear to have been of a very paltry kind. Their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, and this value is lost when it is known that they were paid for by the British taxpayer. Moreover, when all the presents to officials and other public persons are reckoned up, only a fraction of the £3,500 is accounted for, and a member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion for an inquiry, in order to discover who received the bulk of the gifts. In short, the view of the Victorians is this: if the presents were to be paid for by the mother country they should have been bestowed openly and on public grounds alone, and should moreover have been handsome and worth having. If they were merely personal gifts to intimate private acquaintances, then the Duke should have paid for them himself, especially as he accepted a large quantity of costly articles in return. Meanwhile the Indian Government is perplexed to decide what rule shall be laid down as to the Duke's presents in India. The Queen, it is said, forbids him either to give or accept anything, but this will seem very strange to the native princes, who cannot dissociate friendship and respect from offerings. The proper course, it seems to us, would be to adopt the ordinary rule of the Indian Service, that all gifts received in an official capacity should be surrendered to the Government, who, on the other hand, should provide the articles to be given in return.

THE "CRICKLEWOOD MYSTERY" EXPLAINED.

THE unfortunate occurrence which has been so called is at length satisfactorily explained. As long ago as the 28th of June a young woman named Elizabeth Warburton was found in an insensible condition on the Midland Railway at Cricklewood, near Hendon, having, as it was ascertained, either fallen or been pushed from the carriage in which she had been riding. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and for a long time she remained unconscious; even since regaining her senses she has not been in a condition to be questioned until Monday, when in the presence of her parents and a police officer she made a statement to the following effect:—That on the night in question she took a ticket at Kentish-town station for Mill-hill, and was accompanied to a second-class carriage by her sister, to whom one of the railway officials remarked, "I'll let you go down because I know you are not going by the train." She states that she walked past several carriages, and, stopping at one said, "I'll get in here because it is near the guard's van." She did so, and remained in conversation with her sister until the train started. No other person was in the compartment with her. She remembers passing two stations—viz., Haverstock-hill and Finchley-road, and states that at neither of these stations did any other person enter the compartment. Shortly after leaving Finchley-road she got up from her seat, leaned both arms on the door, and looked out at the open window. She felt the door shake, she says, and turned giddy. She thought she was falling on to the seat, but fell out of the carriage, beyond which she remembers nothing. In order to test the accuracy of her memory, questions were put regarding the articles she had in her possession at the time of her getting into the carriage, and to these her answers were perfectly satisfactory. All the property, with the exception of a small parcel containing handkerchiefs, stockings, &c., was found near the spot where she was discovered lying. She states most distinctly that she was not assaulted by any one, and that no one got into the carriage at any part of her journey. With regard to the bruises and other marks upon her body, the medical gentlemen state that all of them might have been caused by a fall from a train going at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and we are informed that the young woman is now so near convalescence that she will be able to be removed in a few days from the hospital.

The escape of the young woman was an exceedingly narrow one. She was discovered by a lad in the employ of Mr. Shere, of Edgware, who, before getting assistance, removed her from the up-goode line, upon which she had fallen, to the bank, and almost immediately afterwards a train passed over the spot. Miss Warburton is not a servant at Mill-hill, as has been stated, but a governess.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE THAMES.

A FEARFUL accident, attended with the horrible deaths of three persons, occurred on Wednesday morning on the Thames, a little below the Custom House. The Alice, one of the steam tugs which form a portion of the plant of Messrs. Oylett, Lightermen, had in her regular course of business to tow three barges up the river, and accordingly at nine a.m., having accomplished her task, and brought these barges up with their freights to Brewer's Quay, she moored off that spot, and the engineer, with one of the crew, went ashore to breakfast, the captain, with a boy who acted as stoker, remaining on board. At just nine o'clock those on shore heard a tremendous explosion, while a column of steam rose from the centre of the tug-boat, followed by the scattering in all directions of fragments of the boiler and of the boat. The head of the unfortunate stoker was thrown half way across the river. The captain was also killed. The greater portion of the boiler with a part of the funnel was thrown up the river, and fell into the water near Billingsgate. Fragments of the debris were thrown in showers over the river, many pieces falling on the deck of the Heron, crowded with passengers from Woolwich, one piece narrowly missing the man at the wheel, who dodged it by jumping from his place. Another portion struck the side of a small boat in the river, but providentially its occupant was not injured. The Rotterdam screw steamer, the Hollandia, lying out in the river, received a perfect hailstorm of these missiles, which did no small damage to her sails and rigging, and one of which completed the tale of the three human lives destroyed by the explosion. A fragment of iron struck one of the Dutch sailors on the head, cutting his forehead open and fracturing his skull. He was removed to Guy's Hospital, where he very shortly afterwards died.

On shore the explosion caused great consternation and the concussion did some damage to the windows. In the "Ship Afloat" public-house, near Brewer's Quay, and in some other

houses several windows were broken. The roofs of the stores in the wharf are covered with fragments, and some fell on the trees at Tower-hill, breaking branches, &c. One piece fell into a cart which was passing there at the time, but without doing much damage.

The remains of the tug sank immediately, and in five minutes after the explosion not a trace of it was to be seen. The corpses of the captain and stoker were brought on shore, and derricks were got to work, one of which raised the boiler at about half-past twelve.

LAW AND POLICE.

A CONSTABLE in the Leamington police force has been remanded on a charge of stealing a bottle of rum. The policeman was seen to take the bottle from the refreshment tent at a volunteer fete, and he subsequently returned it to the proprietor, and expressed his contrition, stating that "it was through drink."

At the Leamington petty sessions, a grey-headed old man, named Usher, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for distributing obscene books in the streets of that town. The prisoner stated that he received 2s. 6d. a day from a notorious quack at Birmingham for distributing the books, and that he was not aware of the nature of their contents.

At the Kingston Borough Petty Sessions, the excise authorities have obtained convictions in eighteen cases against persons for keeping dogs without getting a licence in proper time. Most of the defendants had taken out licences after the visit of the Inland Revenue officers, and in nearly every case the charge was for keeping an "unlicensed" dog in May last. The fines were, as a rule, £1 5s. and costs.

THE ADVANTAGES OF "PATENTS."—Peter Effertz, described as a mechanical engineer, of Pembroke-place, Caledonian-road, sought relief in the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday from debts of £12,316. He attributes his failure to his having expended large sums of money in taking out patents for improvements in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, which had proved unremunerative. The case had not been called on when our report left, but it was stated that the bankrupt was unopposed.

In the Court of Divorce a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the wife's adultery has been granted in the case of *Dare v. Dare and Case*. The marriage took place in 1859, and the parties lived together until 1864, when they separated by agreement, the petitioner, who is a clerk in the City, allowing his wife £105 a year for her support. In January, 1869, he discovered that she was living with the co-respondent at Hampstead, and instituted proceedings for a divorce. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner. There was no defence.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Southwark police-court on Monday Kate Roe, alias Cochlin, described as a hawker, living at Brentford, was charged with a murder committed in August last year in the Borough. On the 9th of that month there was a row in Parson's-alley, an extremely low neighbourhood, and an old man named Dennis fought with a man named Roe, with whom the prisoner was living. While the fight was going on she fetched a chopper and struck Dennis two blows on the head and one on the arm, from which he died. The woman absconded, and has only just been apprehended. She was committed for trial.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Michael Barron, a labourer, was charged at the Westminster police-court with assaulting the police. A policeman stated that on Saturday night he was on duty in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, and saw the prisoner and some other men fighting. He told them to go away, and the prisoner turned upon him and knocked him down. The policeman got up and took him in charge, when the prisoner threw himself upon him again and pushed him down. The officer got up a second time and the prisoner again threw him. His arm was much injured, but he was able to hold the accused until two constables came to his assistance. The prisoner was very drunk. There was a great crowd. No one assisted the policeman, but a person who picked up his helmet when it was knocked off and held it for him. The affray lasted eleven minutes. Mr. Selfe committed the prisoner for trial.

AN UNFORTUNATE TRAVELLER.—At the assizes at Manchester, on Thursday last week, a somewhat curious railway case was tried before Mr. Justice Hannen. The plaintiff, Mr. Jelly, a commercial traveller living at Bedford Leigh, has been twice seriously injured in collisions on the defendants' railway within two years. On the 7th of January, 1867, the plaintiff was seriously injured in a collision at Warrington, for which a special jury awarded him £2,000. In March, 1868, he was able partially to attend to business. On the 15th of February, 1869, while travelling from London to St. Alban's, the train in which the plaintiff rode ran into some coal waggons, and the plaintiff was injured in the back and head. On Thursday he was brought into court in a litter, and he appeared to be in a very helpless state. He said that his income before the second accident was between £400 and £500 per annum. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £1,500.

A DRUGGIST IN TROUBLE.—A Druggist at Bow, named Archibald J. Miller, was summoned at the Thames police-court on Saturday, for having signed a false medical certificate, contrary to the provisions of the Vaccination Act. A summons had been served upon Mr. Monk for not having had his child vaccinated, and the mother went to the defendant's shop, and asked him what she was to do, as the child was not in a fit state of health to be vaccinated. The defendant took the certificate into his parlour, and afterwards brought it out signed by himself with the name of Dr. Bowles. The defendant said Dr. Bowles was in the parlour drawing a lady's tooth, and he asked him to sign a certificate, but, being very much occupied, he told defendant to sign it himself, which he did in Dr. Bowles's name. Dr. Bowles said he had no recollection of the circumstance, as he was very busy at the time, but, if he had been requested to sign a certificate that the child was unfit for vaccination, he would have done so, as it was certainly the truth. Mr. Paget committed defendant for trial, but accepted bail.

A SAVAGE DOG.—At the Westminster police-court on Saturday morning a woman complained to Mr. Selfe that a neighbour's dog had bitten her two sons, aged respectively ten and fourteen. It bit the younger one first, and on his brother going to the house to complain it flew at him when the door was opened, and bit him too. Mr. Selfe: He knew what he had come about.—Applicant: I don't know about that, but I know both my sons have been bitten, and have been obliged to go to a surgeon. Mr. Selfe: The dog's unmuzzled now poor Sir Richard Mayne is dead. Is the dog in the habit of biting people? Applicant: He is very savage and bites other people. Mr. Selfe: If you can prove that the dog is dangerous to mankind or boykind, you can take a summons. Have you been to your neighbour to complain? Applicant: I have, and she says she is very sorry, and she will have the dog destroyed. Mr. Selfe: If she does that it is the best end to the dog and the case. Applicant: I am afraid she won't keep her word. Mr. Selfe: See whether she has the dog destroyed. Claim your right to be present at the execution. If the dog is not destroyed take a summons against her.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—A middle-aged woman named Ann Babbage was charged at the Southwark police-court with travelling on the London and South Western Railway from Exeter to London, with a child of seven years of age, without paying the fares. On the arrival of the train in London she said that she

had lost her ticket, and that she had forgotten to take one for the child. She said that she had no money, but that her husband was a tailor living in Broad-street, Soho, and that if an officer was sent there with her, her husband would no doubt pay the fare. One of the company's police officers was accordingly directed to go with the woman to the address she gave, but when they arrived at the National Gallery she refused to go any further, and said, "It's no use to deceive you. It's all false what I have said. You may as well send me to prison." She was accordingly given into custody. In answer to the charge the prisoner said she had not seen her husband for five or six years, and she thought she would come up to London and look after him. Mr. Partridge told her she had no more right to swindle the railway company than enter a shop and steal goods not belonging to her. She must pay a fine of 25s. or go to prison for seven days.

MR. LACEY IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.—At the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday the case of Charles Richard Lacey came under the consideration of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. He is described as lessee and late manager of the Royal Alfred (formerly Marylebone) Theatre, late of West Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, now of Spil-road, Barnumsey. This was a sitting for examination and discharge. He owes to unsecured creditors, £1,414; to those holding security, £9,139; liabilities on accommodation bills, £221; debts to be paid in full, £189. The other side of the account contains the following items:—Property in the hands of Daniel de Castro, £40; ditto in the hands of creditors, £10,013. This comprises the leases of the theatre and other property, held for twenty years at a rental of £1,196, which the bankrupt estimates as of the value of £10,000. His expenditure is estimated at £350 and £150 for the two years preceding his bankruptcy. The petitioning creditor in the case is Mr. Thomas Austin Stack, boot and shoe maker, of Edgware-road, who will be remembered from his connection with *Mime*, Rachel's affair. At the first sitting, on the 21st of May, Mr. Stack proved a debt of £161, and was appointed creditors' assignee. The largest creditors are the National and Provincial Bank, Marylebone, £5,226, money lent, and Mr. S. Simpson, builder, Tottenham-court-road, £3,900, both holding mortgages on the lease of the theatre and adjoining house. It appearing that the accounts had not been filed in time an adjournment was ordered.

THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.—A young woman named Harriet Pragnell was charged at the Marlborough-street police-court with endeavouring to procure money by false pretences. The Marquis Townshend said that having received a letter stating that the prisoner was in great distress, he went to the address given, No. 7, Wyndham-road, Camberwell, and saw her, and told her to call upon him. She did so, and after hearing her story, he gave her 10s. A few days afterwards she called upon him, and said she was advised to go to her aunt's at Prescott, and he gave her 30s. for that purpose; but he had since found, although he received letters from Prescott written by the prisoner, that she had not been there, but had sent the letters to her aunt to post. Mr. Knox said it appeared that the prisoner, although young, was a regular begging-letter imposter, and that she had imposed also on the Countess of Shaftesbury by means of a similar letter in the same handwriting. She had been guilty of very wicked conduct, as it tended to prevent really deserving persons from being assisted. A detective said, that the prisoner told him that the letters were written by a gentleman she met in the Walworth-road, and who promised to do something for her. She said that she did not go to the Marquis Townshend, but that the Marquis went to her, and that she never asked him for any money. Mr. Knox said he was afraid the prisoner was in the hands of a gang of begging-letter imposters, who were making her their tool. On account of her youth he would not send her to prison for three months, but would for one month; and the Marquis Townshend had authorised him to state that if she thought proper to go to him when she came out of prison he would try and get her into an institution.

STEALING LETTERS.—Henry Scrivener, a letter sorter in the General Post Office, was charged at Guildhall on Tuesday before Sir Thomas Gabriel with stealing a foreign post letter containing a bill of exchange for £68 11s. 1d., forging the name of Mr. J. A. Keys to the endorsement, and endeavouring to get the bill cashed at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-street. Mr. H. W. Russell, cashier at the above bank, said that on Saturday the prisoner presented a draft over the counter for payment of £68 11s. 1d., but he pointed out to him that it had no foreign bill-stamp on it. The prisoner took it away, and brought it back with a ninepenny bill-stamp on it, and written on the back, "Received, W. H. Russell, 11, Wenlock-street, City road, 7-8-69." Mr. Keys's endorsement was also on the bill. He asked the prisoner if he came from Mr. Keys, and he said, "Yes." Seeing it was the second of the set he referred to the ledger, and found that the first of the set had been paid. Mr. George Edward Barnard, accountant at the bank, said he saw the prisoner in reference to the draft, and asked him where he got it. He replied that he got it from Mr. Keys, who was his father-in-law, and lived at Dawlish. The witness told the prisoner to take a seat, and directed the messengers to keep a sharp look out on him. Mr. Keys was a customer of the bank, and the endorsement was not in his handwriting. Isaac Candy, a messenger at the bank, said that when Mr. Barnard left the prisoner, he walked to the counter and then to the door, and as soon as he got on the steps ran away, but witness followed him, and with the assistance of a gentleman, captured him, and brought him back to the bank. Mr. Charles James Chapman, the overseer of the inland branch of the General Post Office, said the prisoner was a sorter in that branch, and Indian, Chinese, and American letters directed to the west of England would pass through his hands. The prisoner was remanded for the attendance of Mr. Keys.

THE HIGGS FRAUDS.—The case of Benjamin Higgs, the defaulting clerk to the Great Central Gas Consumers Company, came before the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday last week. It was nominally a sitting for examination and discharge, but as there was no bankrupt of course there was no one either to examine or discharge. The bankrupt was described as of Tide-end House, Broom-lane, Teddington, "gentleman." A petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was presented on the 20th of March, about a fortnight after Higgs absconded. Owing to certain difficulties which intervened, the adjudication was not made till the 24th of May. The first sitting was held on the 16th of June, when Mr. J. G. Krehl, restaurateur, of Coleman-street (the petitioning creditor, whose debt is £608), and Mr. R. J. Elsom, architect, of Hampton Wick, were chosen assignees, and Mr. Eley, of Old Broad-street, was appointed solicitor under the proceedings. Debts of about £9,000 were proved, the two largest creditors being Messrs. Gibson Brothers, £1,784; and Mr. J. R. Wills, £1,137. The Gas Company sought to prove for upwards of £70,000; and an affidavit was made by Mr. Henry Chatteris, accountant, of Basinghall-street, one of their auditors, to the effect that Higgs's embezzlements amounted to £71,214 2s. 2d., of which £65,124 11s. 1d. was monies received from customers and collectors of the Company, £4,561 4s. 6d. was monies sent from the works at Bow, for products sold there, and £1,028 6s. 7d. cheques given by the secretary of the company to the bankrupt to pay certain creditors, which had been misappropriated and embezzled by him. The proof was not admitted, but was allowed to be entered as a claim. The assignees have since obtained leave of the Court to take proceedings in Chancery against those parties to whom Higgs had conveyed his property shortly before his flight, and those proceedings are said to be going on favourably, with every prospect of a successful result. At Friday's sitting, the bankrupt being called, and there being no appearance, he was ordered to be proclaimed as being of such.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

MAKING UP THE SLATE.

STRATMAN Ben Jackey, may his tribe decrease—

Awoke one night, quite sick and ill at ease,
And saw within the lamplight in his room—
Making it yellow with a sickly gloom—
The devil, scratching on a brazen slate.
Thinking to chaff him, Jackey reared his pate,
And said, without the customary hail,
"What writest thou?" The devil whisked his tail,

And quite astonished at the fellow's cheek,
Answered, "The names of those who office seek."

"And is mine one?" said Jackey. "Yes, you bet!"

The devil said. Not hesitating yet,
Quite unabashed, said Jack, "I beg—ahem!
Write me Collector, or at least, P.M."
The devil smiled and vanished. The next night
He staggered into Jackey's room, half tight,
And showed the names upon his slate of brass,
And lo! this Jack was written down an Ass.

COLOUR is a very good thing, but when it is confined exclusively to the nose it is neither complimentary nor ornamental.

A SAUCIOUS old bachelor says that the way to keep ladies' dresses from sweeping the streets is to hold them up—to ridicule.

A COUNTRY dentist advertises that "he spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.

THE LADY OF LYONS.—A Honeysuckle.

A RIVER FOR TIGERS.—The Tigris (tigress).

THE best thing in the bed of the ocean.—The sheet anchor.

A NEGRO doctor in Georgia prescribed for a rheumatic old woman that she should bury her husband's money under a stone in the garden. She did so, and though the rheumatism didn't vanish, the money did.

WHAT people can never live long nor wear great coats?—Dwarfs.

FARMERS are like fowls—neither will get full crops without industry.

A PARSON, not "a sea-faring man," etc., thus explained to his hearers the main idea of the text that hope is like an anchor to the soul: "My friends, I suppose you all know what an anchor is. It is a kind of a thing to get a ship under a good headway with."

WHY is a list of musical composers like a saucepan?—Because it is incomplete without a Handel.

A FRIENDLY suit—a Quaker's dress.

A LITTLE girl, four years old, was on her way home from church with her father, when they passed a boy splitting wood, and the father remarked, "Mary, do you see that boy breaking the Sabbath?" The child made no reply, but walked home very thoughtfully, and meeting her mother, exclaimed, "Oh, mother, I saw a boy breaking the Sabbath with a big axe!"

"I say, wife, I'm glad this coffee don't owe me any thing."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because it would never settle."

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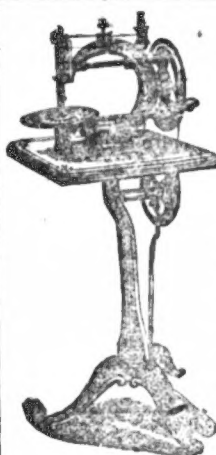
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B O W B E L L S.

THE FAVOURITE MAGAZINE.

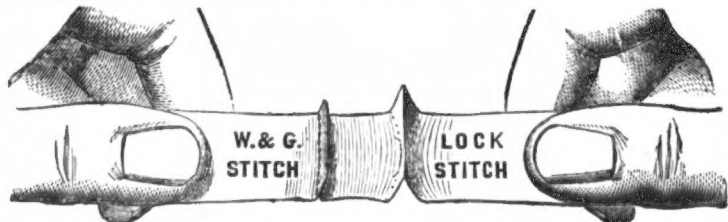
Now ready, price 7d., Part LX. for AUGUST,

BATTLE OF THE STITCHES.

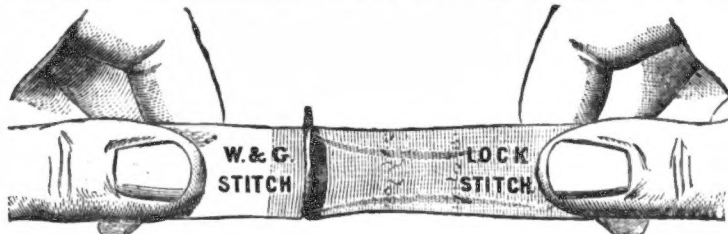
For ten years those acknowledged family nuisances—the double-thread Sewing Machines—were tolerated in the household, notwithstanding the perplexities, hindrances, and vexations inseparable from their use.

It is now becoming more generally known that "double-thread" means double machinery and double labour to work it, and a hundred-fold perplexity and weariness. These Machines are, therefore, now never bought for family use, except through misapprehension; and when the error is discovered, off they go in exchange for the WILLCOX AND GIBBS. A simple and manageable Machine, which will do the work better and make no noise about it, is certain to supersede the old rattling double-threads.

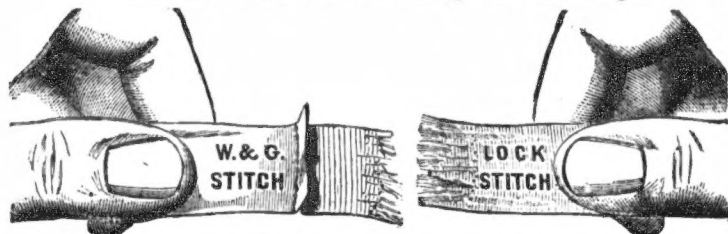
People whose money is locked up in the double-thread business of course dislike the change. When did vested interests ever drop a bad thing and pick up a good one that somebody else had a patent on? It is far more natural to try to make "the worse appear the better" Sewing Machine. Accordingly, half-truths, untruths, calling things by wrong names—anything that answers the purpose—make up the logic of the double-thread interest, which, however, is steadily yielding to the logic of events. A glance at the work done by the two methods shows something of their respective characteristics.



Pull gently—the double-thread lock-stitch seam gives way at both ends.



Pull harder—the double-thread seam rips the whole length.



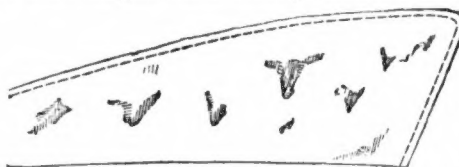
Pull still harder—the material gives way where it has been weakened by the double-thread machine; but the WILLCOX AND GIBBS seam remains as strong as the fabric itself. (Samples of this test stitching sent on application.)

The foregoing illustrations show what occurs when two seams made with the same cotton, the same length of stitch, the same perfection every way, by the respective machines are treated in the same manner. If the two seams are subjected to strain and rubbing, as in washing and wear, the result is the same. In fact, garments made with the respective machines show like results in actual use.



HALF-WORN COLLAR, MADE WITH A DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK STITCH MACHINE.

In a garment made with a double-thread lock stitch Sewing Machine, the seam is often broken in a most unsightly manner long before the fabric is worn out.



WORN OUT COLLAR, MADE WITH THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS MACHINE.

In a garment made with the WILLCOX AND GIBBS Sewing Machine the stitching is usually uninjured when the fabric is worn out. Nevertheless, when it is desirable to take out seams altogether, as in making

The use of the WILLCOX AND GIBBS is so easily acquired with the aid of the Instruction Book alone, and its advantages are so manifest even at the outset, that a month's trial is almost certain to result in the purchase of the Machine. Probably no other sewing machine could be profitably sold on such terms fully and fairly carried out. In fact, when similar terms have been advertised heretofore, they have been in some way evaded. We know, by experience, that our Machine, from its unapproached ease of management and practicability, can be profitably sold by means of such a trial, hence we make the offer in terms that render evasion impossible. We make no charge for the trial on any account whatever, whether the Machine is purchased or not. And we leave the purchaser at perfect liberty to return the Machine to us after the trial.

Our only protection against imposition, in affording such unusual terms, is the RESPECTABILITY of those to whom our machines are entrusted. We, therefore, beg to request that our correspondents will enable us to make this risk as small as possible, by naming a suitable reference, when the Machine is not to be paid for before the trial. Parties who pay for the Machine at the outset, instead of giving a reference, may still have the month's trial, after which, if the Machine proves unsatisfactory, the money paid will be refunded in full on the return of the Machine.

Machines sent carriage paid to any station in the Kingdom. Machines of other makers taken in exchange at the highest prices for which they can be sold again. Payment by monthly instalments, without extra charge, received from those who are unable to pay the full price at once.

An Illustrated Book of 96 pages, containing full information concerning the Machine, with plain instructions for its use, sent free on application.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
135, REGENT STREET, W.; AND 150, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

Printed for the Proprietor, by Judd and Glais, Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and Published for the Proprietor by E. GRIFFITHS, at the Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.—

over garments, or in correcting mistakes, the WILLCOX AND GIBBS seam may be unlocked and easily taken out, without material injury to the fabric, while it is almost impossible to remove the double-thread lock stitch seam, without destruction of the fabric.

Want of elasticity is always a serious defect of the double-thread lock stitch seam; it becomes fatal to security when the under thread is drawn tight, as is usually done, to give a fair appearance to the right side. The unsightly gaps that soon occur in the inside seam of a trousers leg, or other crossway seam, arise from this cause.



THE DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK STITCH SEAM ON THE CROSSWAY.

The seam gives way when the cloth is stretched. On the other hand, it is perfectly easy to make the WILLCOX AND GIBBS seam as elastic as the nature of the work may require.

The double-thread lock stitch is NOT "alike on both sides," except on thick cloth, and in advertisements of the half-truth kind. Slight variations of the



TENSION VARYING IN THE DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK STITCH SEAM.

tensions draw the crossings of the threads alternately from one surface of the fabric to the other; and this cannot be altogether avoided, even by the most skilful. The usual mode is to adjust the tensions so that the crossings of the threads shall tend towards the wrong side of the seam, though at the expense of elasticity.

DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK STITCH SEAM ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

The double-thread lock stitch seam is always zig-zag on the right side, except on

thick cloth, and when one or two stitches are missed, as often happens with the best of these complicated and delicate machines, stitches are left two or three times the usual length. On the wrong side it is irregular in appearance, varying with the tensions and the material sewed.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEAM ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

The WILLCOX AND GIBBS seam on the right side is perfectly uniform and beautiful. A stitch is never missed on any material however difficult to sew. On the wrong side two threads lie side by side, presenting a similar appearance to the chain stitch, or to back-stitching done by hand, forming no ridge, but rendering the seam as elastic as the fabric itself.



WILLCOX & GIBBS SEAM, showing the two threads twisted in the cloth.



BACK-STITCHING BY HAND, showing the two threads on the wrong side.

The attention of the public has been purposely directed by the trade to what are really minor considerations in the selection of a Sewing Machine, the object being to divert attention from the one great and almost universally fatal defect of two-thread machines, viz.—that they are exceedingly difficult to use.

Almost any of the machines commonly sold, except the very low price ones, will do good work, when in good order and in skilful hands. It is not safe to judge a machine by what it can be made to do under such circumstances. Nor is it the kind of stitch made, or the amount of cotton used, that determines whether a machine is really useful in a family or not. But it is the possibility of doing the family work with it with ordinary skill, and this depends on the simplicity, ease of management—in a word, on the practicability of the machine.



END OF THE UNDERTHREAD LOST IN THE BOBBIN—ONE OF THE DOUBLE-THREAD TROUBLES.

Two-thread Sewing Machines are complicated, delicate, easily deranged, difficult to work, exceedingly difficult to manage, and utterly beyond the comprehension and mastery of the average housewife. To keep them in order is the work of an expert, and the difficulties in the management of the second thread are so many and so great as to be formidable even to experts.

On the other hand, the WILLCOX AND GIBBS, working with one thread direct from the reel, without difficulty or danger of entanglement, makes sewing a pleasure rather than a task. It is ready for any kind of work at a moment's notice, and is available for every little item of mending, as well as the more considerable portions of the family sewing. It does the work also more acceptably than double-thread machines, both as to beauty and durability. Moreover, on account of the simplicity and ease of management of the Machine, and on account of the self-fastening at the ends of its seams, the WILLCOX AND GIBBS does its work more completely, leaving, in most cases, nothing to be done by hand, except working button-holes and sewing on buttons; while the "finishing" by hand of a garment "made" with a double-thread machine often constitutes a large share of the making.

Whatever injury to the health may be caused by the use of double-thread sewing machines, which tax severely both the nervous and muscular powers of endurance, no harm can result, even to the most delicate constitution, from the use of the WILLCOX AND GIBBS, which affords light and pleasurable labour that is both invigorating and salutary.